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THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"MR. GLADSTONE IN TRANSITION."

We remember reading somewhere a couplet in which Mr. Gladstone's character was rather *naïvely* hit off in this wise:—

"From a limited ground rising higher in air,
Every step with a curve, like a spiral stair!"

This expresses not badly the intense conscientiousness which gives a certain fixedness, straitness, and narrowness to Mr. Gladstone's character in spite of the elasticity of the speculative side of his mind, which seldom advances directly along the line of his intention, but constantly tends to traverse circles and sideways of secondary and exceptional issues. In the persistent effort to see the subtle and manifold bearings of a question, he is certain, in his rather circuitous ascents, to get glimpses of worn and wasted tracks as well as of bright and fruitful country, and is, therefore, certain to intimate many reserves and possibilities. But, while it is a necessity that he should ascend to the abstract principle, there is a centre-pole of practical reliance and reserve, deep set in solid earth and running up through all the circlings, so that he is kept from sliding away on the ground of merely vague and empty theories. Thus he is capable of yielding to provisional and immediate demands without being compelled to acknowledge to himself that he has ever been really false to his principles. Hence at once his *severity* of *morale*, if we may speak so, and his almost *un*politic urgency and heat of self-justification. No better illustration of all this could possibly be found than in the chief points which Mr. A. Taylor Innes brings out in his remarkably able and clear-sighted article, "Mr. Gladstone in Transition," which appears in the new number of the *Contemporary Review*.

Its chief aim is to prove that the ideas under which Mr. Gladstone was supposed to have *suddenly* acted in the disestablishment of the Irish Church were very far from being any new thing with him—that in truth they were not only present with him more than twenty years ago, alienating from him some of his own best friends among Scotch Episcopal Churchmen,—but were even hinted at in his very first work itself. In "The State in its Relations with the Church," it was clearly laid down that the union "to the Church was of secondary "though of great importance. Her condition "would be anything but pitiable, should she "once more occupy the position which she held "before the reign of Constantine, for, though "excluded from the precinct of Government, "she might still fulfil all her functions. But "the State in rejecting her would actively "violate its most solemn duty." Mr. Gladstone seems from the very first to have regarded it as possible that political conditions might arise which would imperil the freedom of the Church; and his study of the ecclesiastical history of his own country between 1841 and 1852 evidently determined the carrying-forward of some of the more incidental positions of his first work. In 1852 he published a pamphlet on "The Functions of Laymen in the Church," originally addressed as a letter to Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen. The whole drift of this letter was to show that, while the principle of Establishment was to be revered, purity and freedom of religion were anything but dependent upon Parliaments.

"When," he says, "the State has ceased to bear a definite and full religious character, it is no less our interest than our duty to assert and maintain the principle, vital to us all, of a full religious freedom. Away with the servile doctrine, that religion cannot live but by the aid of Parliament. That aid is a greater or a lesser good, according to circumstances; but conditions are also supposable, under which it would be a great evil. The security of religion lies, first, in the Providence of God and the promise of Christ; next, in the religious character and strong sentiment of personal duty and responsibility, so deeply graven on this country and its people. But if that character and sentiment be the mainstay of our reliance here on earth, our first duty must be to see that full scope is given to it; that the development of conscientious convictions, in whatever quarter, is not artificially impeded by legislative meddling; that, *however wary and patient we may be as to any question of moving forwards*, above all, we be careful not to move backwards, nor for one moment acquiesce in any kind of tampering with the existing liberty of conscience in the persons either of ourselves or others."

It was held, however, in the essay on the "State in its Relations with the Church," that it was still possible now, as in former times, to assume "beneficially a responsibility for "the inculcation of a particular religion." But by 1851 Mr. Gladstone had come to see that a consistent religious expression in the State was not to be looked for. "It is *now* so utter an "impossibility to uphold a consistent religious "profession in the State, that we must be satisfied with an inconsistent one, and thankful if it "do not shock the common reason and sense of "justice planted in mankind, by affecting a "bastard and deceptive consistency."

So explicitly was Mr. Gladstone's later attitude prefigured in his earlier utterances, that Dr. Wordsworth, now Bishop of St. Andrew's, wrote, in a reply which he published to this pamphlet of 1852, as follows:—

"You have pronounced upon the moment when the game which has been played by all the wise and good in Church and State for so many ages must be thrown up. . . . You have pronounced upon the moment when the citadel, which has been so long under siege, but hitherto stood out so nobly, must surrender at discretion; when the Church, as an Establishment, must fall a helpless and unresisting prey into the hands of her unnatural and ungodly foes. . . . You have veered from one quarter of speculation to its opposite, and the splendid edifice of philosophical reasoning which you once so ably and so elaborately raised, you now, with something of a childish recklessness and impatience, cast down and destroy. . . . You know with what extreme reluctance and regret I abstained from voting at the last University election [1847] on your behalf, because I anticipated from you, sooner or later, the avowal of those new doctrines to which no earthly consideration can induce me to accede."

Now, it is clear that, throughout all Mr. Gladstone's apparent change of opinion, his tempering between opposites has been sustained and aided by a strong rod of practical sense, which he himself confesses to have modified all his speculations. And yet, says Mr. Innes—

"It is not Mr. Gladstone the politician who has been the instructor of Mr. Gladstone the Churchman. On the contrary, it appears to have been nearly as much the old passion for the purity and excellence of the Church, which, *working along with a wider knowledge of the actual state of modern society*, inspired the new view of what is best both for the Church and the State."

In one word, Mr. Gladstone confesses that the reunion of Church and State under a condition of perfect consistency is pure matter of speculation, and that the existence of an Established Church is purely a matter of expediency. The fact of his quoting the example of America as being, of all countries of the world, the one where "the peril of encroachment by ecclesi-"astical on civil authority is the least, and "where, also, religious freedom is the most full "and unrestrained," sufficiently shows how historical and practical examples have given him the impulse to move round the curve towards a relinquishment of the High-Church idea—at all events, to the extent of admitting the inexpediency of Establishments in certain circumstances.

This much granted, it is clear, as Dr. Wordsworth foresaw, whither Mr. Gladstone's ideas must eventually lead him. Only to one goal—that of general disestablishment. Mr. Gladstone admits that new tendencies—especially the determination after religious freedom—which he had not at first properly estimated, have come into play and compelled him to relinquish his original standing ground. In this respect, he only occupies the same position as all voluntaries. Voluntaryism has in no case sprung full-armed from the head of Jove—or of the State-Church. Dissent has been educated precisely as Mr. Gladstone is now being educated. In England, as in Scotland, long contact with the practical facts of life has educated Dissenters into Voluntaries on principle. None of them were so at the first breaking from the State. The shadow of their grievance did not so cover the whole line of relation between the State and the Church that they desired once for all to abandon it. But when self-interest was fully set adrift, the shadow was seen to enlarge, and to extend itself till it covered the whole possible ground of relation. Mr. Gladstone confesses that his experience, too, has been such. What consistent course then is left to him, since it is admitted by him that the State has ceased to bear "a definite and full religious character," save to ensure consistency by disestablishment? By what process can he now maintain "the "principle, vital to us all, of a full religious "freedom," save by a definite and full religious *equality?* On what consistent grounds it will be possible for Mr. Gladstone now to defend the English Establishment, and in face, too, of such clear categorical deliverances, it is simply impossible for us to conceive. When speaking on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851, he said, "We cannot change the profound and resistless "tendencies of the age towards *religious* "*liberty*"—an influence which he admits has materially modified all his outlook as a statesman, whatever residuum of unavailable theories may be left to him as a Churchman. If so, it is evident to what he is committed, that he offer up as freely to the "resistless tendencies of the "age towards religious liberty" in the case of the Anglican Establishment as he did in the case of the Irish one. And Mr. Gladstone has

eloquently, and with half-prophetic foresight, indited what must form his prevailing motto, thus —"Let a Minister adopt this for the principle "of his ecclesiastical police: to deal liberally "with religious communities, *and give them all "fair play;* and to let them stand sentry upon "one another. The laws will be all the more "respected, the peace all the better kept." The brave and consistent acting out of this is all which the Nonconformists of England require of Mr. Gladstone at the present moment: the redemption of the pledge which he thus himself gave them so long ago, and which we believe that he will honourably strive to redeem, amid all party clamour and sectarian prejudice. But let him remember that since the State, in his own words, is bound to maintain a Church, not for persons or parties, but for doctrines, the argument he has put into the hands of Voluntaryism is anew barbed by the frank confession with which Mr. MacColl leads forth in his preface to the new edition of Mr. Gladstone's letter to Dr. Skinner, that the only danger to the Establishment is from intestine strife and from the directly conflicting grounds from which doctrine is viewed. Can it indeed be said that the members of the Church of England live in peace with each other, and go on fulfilling their high and noble mission in quietness and confidence? And if it cannot in fairness, and even with large latitude, be so said, then is it not more than evident that the one ground of justification for the English Church is gone? It has no longer the right of existence which its own unity would claim for it; since Truth—another phrase Mr. Gladstone has somewhat elastically used to define the Church's object—is itself the subject of dissension and irreconcilable difference between parties within it. Without a real ground of unity, the Church is thus transformed into a mere political instrument, and "dealing liberally with all religious "communities, and giving them fair play," is simply rendered impossible while the Church continues to exist as an Establishment. With all these things forcing themselves home to the mind and conscience, is it possible but that powerful impressions should be produced on the minds of "those who, loving the Church Establishment of England, and unwilling to disen-"tangle elements which have long, and, on the "whole, beneficially, cohered, yet must, when "they are put to it, not scruple to declare that "they love the Church first and the Establish-"ment second, and that there cannot be a mo-"ment's hesitation in the choice between them"?

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Several columns of the current number of the *Guardian* are devoted to abbreviated reports of the action of members of the Established Church with respect to the Education question. In all parts of the country we find very sanguine endeavours to take the advantage which is allowed by the recent Act for the increase of purely Church Schools. One of the most important meetings has been held at Cambridge, under the presidency of the Bishop of Ely. His lordship addressed himself especially to the "religious difficulty." He expressed his opinion that, amongst the poor the difficulty did not extend in any way that was appreciable. When they were Nonconformists they were not theoretically so. "Small causes" had led them away from the parish church, but none arising from theoretical Dissent. But, Dr. Harold Browne went on to remark, those from whom the new School Boards were to be elected, were farmers and tradesmen, and there theoretical Nonconformity existed. There were to be found Nonconformists who were such upon principle. The Bishop went on to say that he "did not blame" such men for being what they were, but it was a notorious fact that the strongholds of Dissent existed in that very class of society from which the New School Boards would be formed. "Therefore," his lordship continued, "the clergy must be on their guard and see that if he once lets in that School Board, he will have a chance of all the Dissenters in the parish being represented upon it." He warned them not to allow this. One speaker after another rose after this, to insist upon the necessity of an exclusive Church education. Pastoral letters of Bishops, Archdeconal Conferences, Conferences of clergy and laity, have all uttered substantially the same sentiment. And yet, we were told during the debates on the Education Bill, that it was the Nonconformists who were the narrow sectarians! Where has a single meeting of Nonconformists has been held to advocate a Nonconformist Education at the expense of the State?

A correspondent of the *John Bull* protests against the prevailing enthusiasm with respect to Church Congresses. He asks—reasonably enough, for a Churchman—what has been achieved by these Congresses during the last few years? "Have Parliament or the country been arrested in their active ecclesiastical course. Has one measure of Church Legislation which Churchmen desired been caused in consequence of them?" We should have imagined this correspondent to have been a Dissenter, but it is evident that he is a Churchman. Well, we must say that in our judgment, the Congresses have aided us rather than not. They have shown the impotence of the political demonstrations of the clergy. There was a time when they opposed the abolition of Church-rates, when they opposed the Conscience Clause, and so on. But yet, as this correspondent suggests, neither Parliament nor the country has been arrested in its course. What the Congresses have done is this—which we quote from the same Church authority:—"What these Congresses do, is to keep before the country and to bring into undesirable prominence the divisions of the Church of England, and the uncertain blasts of her trumpets; they suggest, I am sure, to the trading and working classes of the favoured town the opulence of the Church rather than her utility—a disengaged rather than an active clergy."

The same journal contains an exhortative letter from the rector of Stocking Pelham, with respect to the burials question. Mr. Hartley, the rector, trusts that Churchmen are "arming themselves throughout the country," but he trusts, above all things, that the clergy will "do their duty." In his neighbourhood that duty will be done. The Churchmen there are firing off a three-barrelled ecclesiastical revolver in the shape—first, of a petition; secondly, a letter to the borough and county members; and thirdly, a letter to the bishop of the diocese. All this sort of thing was gone through with reference to Church-rates and similar matters, but it has been found that you cannot keep any class long organised in favour of an absolute injustice. The possession of privilege does not give a sufficient spring of action against the claimants to equality. So it will always be.

We must recur to the *Guardian* again, where we find a not unexpected, but still curious, letter. It is about the "Royal Marriages," and anent the rumour that the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorn are to be married in February. "Are we," therefore inquires "Loyalty," "to have another Royal marriage in Lent?" And then this follows—which is *not* written in the Middle Ages:—

I need not remind your readers how much loyal Churchmen lamented the occurrence of the Prince of Wales's marriage in Lent: nor how, with more loyalty to the Throne than to the Church, they cheerfully yielded to the assurance that it was necessitated by grave political reasons, and joined heartily in its celebration. May they not, then, hope that their feelings will on this occasion be respected; and that if it is necessary, as no doubt it is, to wait for Parliamentary action, yet that this will be got through, and the marriage be celebrated, before the 22nd of February, which is the first day of Lent?

If this should not be possible, it would not seem likely that any strong political reason should in this case exist to prevent the postponement of the wedding till after Easter. If otherwise, may we not hope that it will take place in Scotland, where the established religion takes no account of Lent?

It may be imagined that Prince Albert's well-known contempt for this sort of superstition will be sufficient to ensure that the marriage shall take place in Lent, and at no other season.

A clever and conclusive letter from Mr. Bowstead, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, to the Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, on the subject of Welsh ecclesiastical statistics has been printed for "private circulation only." It may be remembered, by readers of the *Quarterly* article, that Mr. Bowstead was charged that he had not scrupled to assert, without a shadow of proof, that nine-tenths of the Welsh people are Nonconformists. Now, while we believe that Mr. Bowstead would have been substantially correct if he had said this, the fact is that he has not said it. What he *has* said is, that of that portion of the Welsh people who send their children to elementary schools, nine-tenths are Dissenters. This, of course, excludes all the higher and many of the middle classes. Nevertheless, Mr. Bowstead seems to us to prove that the contradicted assertion is most likely true. He has found, for instance, in one set of schools eighty-nine per cent., and in another set ninety-five per cent. of Nonconformists. He believes that, now, eleven-twelfths of the working classes in Wales are Nonconformists, and says that some persons of high authority go much farther. In June, 1870, he found in the eight public schools of Dowlais that out of 2,993 children only 226, or little more than seven per cent., belong to the Establishment. The ecclesiastical statistics of these schools are in other respects remarkable. They show that while in 1857 the Church had 10.4 per cent. of schools, that per centage had been gradually reduced to 7.5 per cent. We wonder whether this is a fair sample?

The Ritualists are again about to take the field. The Rev. Orby Shipley announces that he intends to establish an Anglican Oratory in London, and that the Catholic party will, in future, assume an aggressive attitude. It is to be imagined that Mr. Shipley will conduct his services in the form of which he approves in the "Ritual of the Altar," which, as we learn from the *Record* and a Roman Catholic journal, includes the following:—"The whole Ritual of the Mass, Ordinary, Canon, and Rubrics is translated and transplanted bodily into the Book of Common Prayer, and there dovetailed into the Anglican Communion Office, so that the officiating minister is supposed to say the whole of the Mass, together with the whole of the Anglican Service." We quote an article from the *Daily Telegraph* upon this subject, in which some prominence is given to Mr. Shipley's pretty well known sentiments upon "the anti-Christian union of Church and State." Our contemporary enlarges upon this point, and, after remarking that Mr. Shipley contemplates and desires disestablishment, says that "it is hard now-a-days to forecast the future, but, with so many opposite parties united for the nonce in suggesting the divorce of the Church from the community, it is not impossible that the problem may be forced on the public mind before many years have elapsed." Indeed, the *Telegraph* thinks the object "not impossible of attainment." Of course it is not. Our contemporary knows as well as we do that it is the most possible of all objects.

We refer the reader to a report in another column of the speech of Mr. Assheton, M.P., on the Liberation party. Coming from a Conservative member, it is as remarkable for thorough straightforwardness as it is for its appreciation of the character of the movement. The sentiments are what might be expected, but marred in the end by a misrepresentation which will be found in the last sentence. Was not Mr. Assheton unconsciously thinking of the Church when he said what he did?

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

Leicester.—The local committee of the Society in this town, in view of the fact that the Church and State question is daily assuming greater importance, have arranged for a series of conferences, which are to be held as follows:—November 11.—Subject: "The connection between Church and State injurious to both," to be introduced by the Rev. C. C. Coe; November 25: "Are Establishments favourable to Religion?" by the Rev. A. Mackennal; December 9: "Disestablishment—Ought it to be confined to Ireland?" by the Rev. E. Franks; December 16: "The Comprehension Theory of a Church Establishment." These meetings are primarily intended for young men, but will be open to all.

Bradford.—A district conference, to consider the measures to be adopted in furtherance of the disestablishment movement, is to be held at Bradford next Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Miall, M.P., and Mr. Carvell Williams are to be present as a deputation from the executive committee, and will also address a public meeting in St. George's Hall the same evening, when the local branch has its annual gathering.

Manchester.—A conference similar to that at Bradford is to be held in this city next Thursday morning, and will be attended by the same deputation. The Society's friends in the surrounding towns are invited to be present.

Hanley.—Next Monday afternoon the Society's leading friends in all the Pottery towns are invited to meet Mr. Carvell Williams at Hanley, and attend a conference. A public meeting is to be held.

Derby.—The local committee here have met, and have invited the secretary to attend a conference and to address a public meeting within the next few weeks.

Meetings in the North.—The Rev. J. H. Gordon has lately lectured for the Society at Mirfield and Pateley Bridge, and Mr. Andrew at Stokesley. A public meeting has also been held at Middleton.

North Wales.—The Rev. J. Jones, one of the North Wales agents, has been addressing meetings at Machynlleth, Coris, Talywern, Dylifau, and Llanwrog. Mr. Evans, the other North Wales agent, has also addressed audiences at Bala and Llandrillo yn Edeyrnion. All these meetings are described as having been very animated. It will (says the *Liberater*) illustrate the kind of work undertaken by our Welsh agents if we quote the following from Mr. Jones's report:—"In crossing over the mountains from this place to Dylifau the following evening, after the rain had abated, my guide lost his way in the fog, and I thought we should be out all night wet through; but Providence brought relief, and we reached our destination."

MR. MIALL'S MOTION ON CHURCH AND STATE.

At one of the meetings in connection with the laying of the memorial-stone of a new Congregational Church at Southsea (noticed elsewhere), Mr. Miall, M.P., was one of the speakers. After some reference to the special object of the meeting, he said he hoped he might be allowed to say a word or two on a kindred subject, and he did not think he should offend any one by doing so. I know (he remarked) that I am regarded as a kind of—well, if my friend Mr. Griffin were not here, I should say, as a kind of—griffin, but you would not understand me in this case—(a laugh)—but I am regarded as a kind of dragon—(renewed laughter)—prepared to go through the land, and eat up every Churchman, and, in fact, to destroy every sign and evidence of Christian good which has not upon it the stamp of my own narrow sect. (Laughter.) Now, that is not a true representation. In the first place, I have no narrow sect. (Hear, hear.) I don't admit that any of the principles I hold, or even those of the denomination with which I am associated, are narrow; because we ask for nothing for ourselves, we arrogate nothing to ourselves, we don't set ourselves up above other people, we don't want to force our principles on other people. We have adopted certain principles; and, generally speaking, we pursue a course that tramples on no one's prejudices or pride. Of course that which we do ourselves, we believe other people would do well to do; but, taken as a whole, there is no body of men in the State who have placed themselves in positions less repugnant to the dictates of common sense and good feeling than the Congregationalists. (Hear, hear.) Considering that we have received a great deal of persecution, not very lately, perhaps, but that from the time of 1662 downwards we have received a great deal of what I should call persecution, and considering that, socially, many are even now ostracised from society simply on the ground of the religious principles they hold, it is something to say that the body has not become savage and ferocious—(laughter)—and that they wish well to their neighbours although they differ from them. (Hear, hear.) I wish to say this—that whatever I have done, and whatever I am seeking to do, I have done and am seeking to do simply with a view to the benefit of those who fancy me to be their enemy. (Hear, hear.) I tell you frankly and sincerely that, if I have taken up subjects connected with the State-Church of this kingdom, on a basis calculated to give umbrage to our State-Church, I feel as sorry for it as her supporters can feel—(Hear, hear)—and I would not do so, save under a compulsion of conscience, and with the full conviction that at a future time, when the battle is over, and all the scenes of the past are viewed in connection with the results, they will be amongst the very first to acknowledge that they mistook their own good, that they mistook the course that was likely to lead them to higher stages of religious and Christian enjoyment and usefulness, and that the end at which I had aimed, and which was continually misunderstood, was just the very thing that, in the providence of God, had been sanctioned to remove from them their chief grievance and their chief sorrow. (Applause.) Look at their divisions. Their divisions are not, in themselves, offensive to the Christian Church. Differences of thought in any denomination, supposing there are a frankness and freedom in cultivating our own individual impressions and feelings, are no disgrace; differences of administration, in the ceremonies and offices of the Church, are no sort of disgrace to those who differ. We have no fault to find with the Church of England when it is marked out into separate divisions, not only almost as abundantly, but as distinctly and impressively, as all the sections of Nonconformists by whom it is surrounded. We don't charge them with anything wrong or offensive in that; but what we do say is this—if you differ, at all events don't all of you pretend to agree to the same standard. (Hear, hear.) Don't propose that which will not admit a difference, and yet at the same time take pleasure in your differences. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, with regard to the position in which parties are placed in the Church. They would alter it, for out of the differences an extraordinary uncomfortable feeling arises. But they have no power. Their liberty was sold 300 years ago. (Hear, hear.) They can no more do that which they would like to do with regard to their denominational feelings than if they had been delivered over like Joseph to Egypt. They belong to the State, they are servants to the State, they are paid and judged by the State, they have to fulfil functions at the command of the State, and I won't say they are the slaves to the State, but they are what would be best indicated by the word. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") We want to deliver them. (Hear, hear.) We want, in fact, to make them as free as we are ourselves. (Hear.) And we desire to do so in the name of religion. (Applause.) The thing should not be done by revolution, or anything that is violent, but quietly, carefully, judiciously, in a statesmanlike manner, with no external scenes that are likely to interfere with the movement, until the Episcopal Church in England, like the Church in Ireland, may lift up its head to heaven and thank God that at last its chains are dropped. (Applause.) We who are free are bound to help those who are fettered. This is the simple intention I have in view in the motion of which I have given notice in the House of Commons, and I ask those who sympathise with me and my principles, if they can possibly do so, to give me that support which is necessary for the accomplishment of that object. (Hear, hear.) There are very few who know what it is to stand up in the House of Commons and advocate a theme that is unpopular with a large majority. For the House itself I may say this—that it does its best to pave the way for a satisfactory demonstration of principles, even when those principles are hardly received with respect. A more patient and a more candid, but a more critical, assemblage, than the British House of Commons, a man never addressed. Unless, therefore, we can feel surrounded, atmosphered I might almost say (only I don't like the American fashion of turning substantives into verbs), by the sympathies and earnest desires of those with whom we have religious communion, and with those who entertain the same convictions as ourselves, I should go to work with a heavy heart, and possibly may find I am only doing that which is more injurious to the cause I love than if I had left the thing entirely alone. (Hear, hear.) I ask Churchmen to assist me, because I believe they themselves would be more greatly benefited by what we seek to do than any Dissenters can be. (Hear.) I ask them to assist because there is a large portion of their own body who have come to the conviction that "that which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit." (Hear, hear.) That is the great distinction we wish to maintain, and in seeking the severance of the Church and State we desire that that which the flesh needs should be provided for by the flesh, and that which the spirit needs should be furnished by the spirit. And when we have this distinction between the two we may assure ourselves of this—that since the flesh itself is a creation of God, no less than the spirit, although occupying a much lower sphere and exercising much lower functions, it will not merely be sanctioned, but will be elevated, and, to a certain extent, associated with spiritual glory, when it occupies only its proper place, and does not put itself in the way of higher and holier principles. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I have taken a great liberty with you. (Cries of "Go on.") I have nothing more to say, except to express my entire sympathy with the cause you are here this day to promote; and I will not weary either myself or you by going on when I have nothing more to say. I hope this is not the last time I may have the opportunity of meeting you here. (Applause.) When we get towards our second childhood, we begin to think a great deal of our first—(Hear, hear);—and any tie that would bring me to Southsea to review the scenes of my infancy in this place, and refresh my mind by the reflections they suggest, any tie that would bring me down here again and again, in connection with the propagation of principles I love and revere, I should consider a gift bestowed on me in the latter days of my life which I shall cherish with affectionate regard. I trust this church will always shelter from the inclemency of the weather those who shall assemble for the worship of God and the administration of the sacraments to a large number of devout, earnest, affectionate, united Christians; and while the spirit of our Lord Jesus influences those who take the chief part in this enterprise, I have no doubt that such will be the case. (Loud applause.)

A BAD ACT OF PARLIAMENT AND AN ILLUSTRATION.

Under this title, the *Northern Echo* gives the following story relative to the substitution of a new for an old church in the parish of Fylingdales, near Whitby—a parish including several small hamlets, many of the inhabitants of which are engaged in the fishing trade:—

About two years ago it occurred to two persons of considerable power and influence in the sparsely-populated parish that the old parochial chapel, built in 1822 on the site of one erected in the eleventh century, was not architecturally convenient for the "ornate" services they as Ritualists wished to see introduced. Whereupon the Dives of the dale generously presented a suitable site, and Ecclesiasticus solicited subscriptions for the erection of a new church which would at the same time gratify their tastes and wishes and astonish the villagers. The subscriptions were quite voluntary, and everything was conducted *en règle*. The parishioners were, therefore, led to consider that the matter was no concern of theirs. Thus, exciting no opposition, and, it must be said, very little interest, in the parish, the new church was completed, and the Archbishop of York was invited to consecrate it. The new erection being one of some architectural pretensions, and, in the opinion of many, of considerable beauty, a large concourse of people—including, it is said, about fifty ecclesiastics—assembled to witness the ceremony and do homage to their diocesan. So far all had gone well, when, to their intense surprise, the parishioners learnt that the new church was to be called by the name of the old one, and was, in point of fact, to supersede it altogether, including the transfer of its endowments, emoluments, and so forth. For the first time the truth dawned upon the unsuspecting villagers. They found that their attachment to the old fabric, where their ancestors had been married and buried, where they had contracted their alliances, and where they expected other offices of the Church would be solemnised, had been completely ignored. The long purse and the strong will had had it all their own way. The key was turned in the door of the old church by the authority of the Archbishop, and the worshippers were informed that if any of them desired to remove their prayer-books or hassocks, application was to be made to the sexton; and the very idea of any one claiming to hold pews by prescription was pronounced out of the question.

On reading this plain, unvarnished tale, our readers will perhaps ask if the proceedings we have narrated are really permissible—whether the supposed right of the parishioners to deal with their own property can thus be wrested from them. It is certain that it can be done, and it seems that it may be done legally too. The Church Building Amendment Act [8 & 9 Vic. c. 70] is responsible for the seeming hardships Fylingdales is called upon to endure. That Act ignores the very existence of the laity, and snuffs out the poor parishioner completely. All he can do in such a case is to submit, with what patience he can, to the will of the owners of acres and the men in orders. We are glad to learn that the men of the Fylingdales, finding that they cannot now redress their own wrongs, have resolved to do what they can to prevent a similar infliction in other parishes. They are willing that Fylingdales should become the "case in point" to prove that the Church Building Amendment Act is an unjust Act. They have taken steps to call the attention of Parliament to the objectionable Act, and will ask for the repeal of so much of it as enables the Bishop, Patron, and incumbent of any parish on the consecration of any new church therein, to shut up or pull down the old one, and transfer its endowments and emoluments without the consent of the parishioners in vestry assembled, and without any public inquiry on the spot for the justification of the proceedings.

The *Liberator*, which points to the case as an illustration of the way the Establishment treats the laity, states that "the Methodists, looking on the new church as threatening to themselves, are increasing their own services, and propose having a resident minister, and the Primitive Methodists have also established a mission. On the whole, therefore, the high-handed proceedings of patron, incumbent and archbishop, do not appear likely to strengthen the cause of the Establishment in the district."

A CONSERVATIVE M.P. ON THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

At the Conservative meeting referred to in our last number, held at Walton-le-Dale, Preston, Mr. R. Assheton, M.P., referred to the Liberation movement in the following terms:—

Mr. Holt had shown them the most satisfactory method of defending that strict Constitutional Government under which Great Britain had grown to her present eminence, and on that point he would not, therefore, again touch; but he must trouble the meeting a little while upon that portion of the resolution which belonged to him—namely, discussing the plans of the Liberation Society, for he wished them to arrive at a very decided opinion about the proceedings of that Society. He did not wish to say anything disrespectful of the Liberation Society, in which were to be found many earnest, self-sacrificing men—not mere windbags, like Mr. Beales, M.A., or Mr. Bradlaugh—(ironical laughter)—but thoroughly earnest men, believing that for which they laboured, out of whose book the Conservatives might very well take a leaf to teach them how to put their shoulders to the wheel. Their object was clearly set out; they did not mince matters, but stated plainly that they sought to sever the Church from the State. Two years ago the people of Lancashire expressed a very decided opinion as to whether it was right or wrong to rob a Church; and of the six new members sent to Parliament at the last election to vote against robbing the Irish Church—he liked calling a spade a spade—("Hear, hear," and laughter)—five of them had fulfilled their pledges. (Applause.) Now, what was the object of the Society? At the triennial meeting in 1868 the programme set forth these objects to be, the abolition of ecclesiastical tests and of Church rites; the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, and to ensure the disendowment of the English Church. How had they got on? The University Tests Bill passed the House of Commons, although it was thrown out by the House of Lords; but there was no doubt that in some form or other it would soon become law. Church-rates had been abolished long ago, and for his own part he was not sorry it was so; but that was neither here nor there. Next, the Irish Church had been disestablished and disendowed; and now what of the English Church? He had taken some trouble to find out what were the objects of the Society in this direction, so he had procured the *Nonconformist*, which he was informed was their accredited organ. In the issue of October 12 he found it stated thus—"The operations of the Liberation Society during the coming winter being intended as the commencement of a movement for disestablishing the Church of England, it is intended to hold several local conferences, at which the plans of the executive committee will be discussed and arrangement made for future action." The first of these meetings had been held at Leicester, and it was there resolved to raise the whole question by assailing the strongholds in England and Wales. Now, there was one thing about the Liberation Society which commended itself, and that was that they told people precisely what they wanted, and how they meant to get it; and so far it was an upstand fight, and he admired them for it. He was sorry to say they were not altogether a united body in the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) There were some members of their Church who seemed to think it would be better for the State and the Church to be separated; that if it were so, it would be better for the Church, and that she would flourish more without the trammels of the State. But these persons seemed to forget the fundamental principle of the matter. The Established Church of England, or of anywhere else, was the servant of the State—the means by which the members of the State were taught their way to heaven. The State was not the servant of the Church, as some gentlemen would have them to believe; and that was where, he thought, they got wrong. Now, he did not think the Established Church perfect—far from it. He thought it wanted applying to it the great maxim of the Conservatives—"Reform, not Revolution." (Hear, hear.) It wanted alteration in many ways—more earnestness, more broadness of principle, more self-sacrifice, more working together of the clergy and the laity. The subject now agitating men's minds was as to what this reform in the Church should be; and, as they knew, a bill had been introduced into Parliament by Lord Sandon with a view of bringing about some reforms in the constitution of their Church, and he supposed this bill had perhaps been the greatest godsend for the clerical debating societies. There was hardly a society throughout the length and breadth of the land where the subject had not been discussed, and the entire body of clergymen and laymen seemed to be agreed in the need of some change. (Hear, hear.) But he begged to lay this down positively, that, whilst they were attempting to

resist the operations of the Liberation Society for its destruction, there were three very good and sufficient reasons why Church and State should not be separated. Every person in the land—with very few exceptions—had a right to the services of a clergyman to baptize him into the Christian Church, to give him that consolation which all needed in sickness, and to bury him with Christian burial. He admitted that the system from various causes, such as the extent of country and the number of the population, worked imperfectly; but, as an illustration how a system might be a good one, and yet not work perfectly, he might direct their attention to the Poor-laws. The Poor-law system meant to do for the body what the Church meant to do for the soul. The Poor-law said, "No man in this country shall die of starvation"; but he was afraid it was a sad fact that many people did die of starvation in spite of it. (Hear, hear.) The Church system said, "No man shall go without religious instruction and consolation"; but still there were, he feared, many people in the country little better than heathens. But suppose anybody were to say, "Because the Poor-law system does not work satisfactorily, sweep it away!"—as the Liberation Society said of the Church—and thus leaving all help to the needy to casual charity. There was an absurdity on the face of the proposition; for where people died now by tens they would die by hundreds and thousands;—and so it was with the ministrations of the Church. (Applause.) Another reason why he did not fall in with the views of the Liberation Society was simply this: he was not so vain as to suppose, and did not for a moment say, there was no road to heaven except through the teachings of an Established Church, whether the Church were Protestant, or Romish, or Greek, or Presbyterian, or Episcopalian; but he did say this—that as a man professed himself to be in communion with any Christian assembly—and so far in communion with his God—so a State which professed to be in communion with a Church was so far in communion with the Maker; and he thought, as no man in that room would be so profane as to affirm that he ignored God, so he hoped that assembly would declare by its united voice that the English nation would be wrong if it so far ignored God as to renounce any form of State religion. (Applause.)

The Rev. Canon Parr seconded the resolution. He said he must beg their indulgence, because he should speak at their peril and his own—at their peril, because he might say what all of them might not approve; and at his own peril, because he feared he might only deepen the shades of a character for imprudence which he had unfortunately acquired. He was supposed to hold extreme opinions, and he did not deny that he held opinions which in these days were called extreme, because he thought the condition of the country required extreme opinions, and extremes must be met by extremes. ("Hear, hear," and a voice, "That's honest.") He imbibed loyalty to the Church of England with his mother's milk; he drank it with the first glass of wine at his father's table; he inhaled it among the venerable edifices of Oxford as it was—not as it is—(laughter); he had lived in it openly and actively for a long life, and his brain and his heart must become dust before that feeling of loyalty to Church and King—that was Queen—in our present state; it was the same thing, Church and State and Crown—was effaced from his memory. (Loud cheering.) He had, however, lived to see the Crown reduced to a gilded cipher; to see the Church repudiated by the Legislature; to see one of the dearest and most precious rights of the people of England wrested from them by the Education Act of last session—he meant the right of having their children baptized in the faith of their forefathers. (Applause.) For this Act applied to the poorer classes of society. It said they might teach any religion in a certain limited sort of way, but it had been asserted most plainly and palpably that religion was not the essence of education, whilst they knew that it was nothing but the essence of education. The rev. gentleman went on to refer to the University Tests Act, by which it was laid down that at those schools—to which men were sent that they might be fitted to become ministers of religion—that heads of colleges and professors of the various departments of knowledge need have no religion whatever. Amidst these changes, he was led to wish there was more of the spirit prevailing of him whose portrait hung there (pointing to the banner, an action followed by vehement cheering). He charged, as one of the reasons for the present state of things, the clergymen of England with neglect of their functions as instructors of the people; he, further, complained that there was in the Legislature too much of the desire to make things pleasant all round; and having indulged in an attack on the Liberation Society—whose motto seemed to be no liberty for others but liberty for themselves—he urged the members of the association to such unity of action as would uphold the principles for which they had combined.

A RITUALISTIC ORATORY IN LONDON.

(From the *Daily Telegraph*.)

The Ritualists of London meditate a bold step in advance. The Reverend Orby Shipley, one of their leaders, announces a proposal to establish what he calls an "Anglican Oratory," in the very centre of Western London; and thus "the Catholic party" in the Church of England, hitherto content to exist upon sufferance, will at once assume an aggressive attitude." They are to build "a large modern church, a cathedral in dimensions more than in dignity and pomp, in the warmth and fervour, the reverence and dignity of its services"—"a church to which country cousins may be referred, ... and to which they may flock as they now flock to the Royal Academy"—"where they may find a constant round of services, sacraments, offices, litanies, preachings, prayer, and praise." "Two hundred Catholic priests" are to officiate in this oratory. These priests are to recite regularly "all the Divine offices—evensong, vespers, compline, &c.; to hear confessions in the confessional; perform 'mass' at the given hour in the morning, and recite the hours, matins, text, &c." Side altars are to be built for low masses, and the mode in which high mass should be sung on festivals should be of the highest type known to Catholic Christendom, being "fully mediæval in the correctness of its use, and more than mediæval in the richness, costliness, taste, and perfection of its details." It will be necessary to have "the Asperges," the use of "introits," "Gospel lights," "consecration lights and candles," "altar bells," "the Lavabo," and complete "Eucharistic vestments," and, above all, the "Reserved Presence on the high altar." Since all these things are, as Mr. Shipley well knows, not legal in the Church of England now, he proposes to "ignore the episcopal authority of the Bishop of London altogether." He seeks to gain his end by availing himself of Lord Shaftesbury's Act of 1855, which guarantees full liberty of worship to any congregation meeting "in a private dwelling-house or on the premises belonging thereto." It is, therefore, proposed to build the oratory on the premises of a private clergy house, and thus, by evading the ordinary law, to defy the bishops of the Church. The oratory, Mr. Shipley thinks, would help to "educate the nation up to the point of declaring for that disestablishment which he considers inevitable, and which he and the Catholic party will welcome as putting an end to the present anomalous, immoral, and anti-Christian union of Church and State."

It is difficult to make any free commentary on this singularly audacious document. Priests sometimes "rush in" where laymen "fear to tread"; and we should be very sorry to indulge in offensive sneers at any symbolism dear to men's hearts. While human beings have eyes and ears as well as understandings, symbols will stir emotions and thoughts that reasoning can never provoke. The hardest and driest natures, even among peoples and parties, are not contented with spoken, written, or printed appeals; they devise flags, banners, devices, watchwords, songs—anything that will take a short cut to men's hearts and souls, and flash forth at once meanings and associations not to be fully expressed by ten thousand words. Even in America, a new land, political factions cannot march through the streets without emblems, colours, and devices. In fact, the history of the world might be condensed into a history of the symbols for which men have lived and died in battle, in distant expeditions, on the scaffold, at the stake. That religious faith should from the earliest ages develope its own code and system of symbolism was natural enough, and hence come the thousand meanings expressed by ceremonies, signs, rules, devices, and designs that, to the uninstructed mind, are dumb show and mummery. But the difference between an elaborate ritual in the olden time and now, as forced on us by Mr. Shipley, is, that while of old faith and feeling gave birth to the symbol, we have now the symbol obtruded upon English eyes in the hope that it will suggest the feeling or create the faith. Mr. Shipley knows as well as we do, that to the immense mass of Church of England people his ceremonies will be a mere show; indeed, he seems to anticipate that country cousins will rush to his exhibition as they crowd to the Royal Academy. We do not doubt Mr. Shipley's own reverence for the ritual, and his own perfect understanding of the meaning of each detail; but the bulk of his congregation will come through curiosity, and even if in time they learn by rote the meaning of this genuflexion or that mysterious movement about the altar, they will understand without emotion and comprehend without faith. It is because we have a deep respect for symbolism in its right place, and properly understood, that we object to its degradation. Symbolism that has a meaning has always strange power. Possibly all our readers will understand the sentiment that attaches to one very dear and familiar symbol—a wedding ring. It is a little circlet of gold, easily bought at any jeweller's, yet, as representing to a man or woman's mind a very great fact, it is surrounded by a peculiar reverence. But there are cases where "wedding-rings" have been worn that did not represent any marriage, and were merely put on to cozen people out of respect. The woman who wore them knew that she was acting in imitation of the custom of real wives, and that the misused symbol was a lie. We will not say that the Ritualists are amenable to such an accusation; but it is clear, even from Mr. Shipley's own words, that he contemplates this gorgeous exhibition for the eyes of many who will gaze in ignorant wonder on an elaborate Ritual which they do not comprehend. We see no reason why piety, animated by deep faith, may not attain a noble development in our English Church; but it seems to us that these great motive powers are like great waterfalls—capable of channelling their own path. Why should religious men to-day take up the obscure, outworn symbolism of the past? If there is fresh faith, why should it not seek fresh forms? Why should Mr. Shipley boast of copying mediæval "uses"? The men who originated these ceremonies and these rites devised them as expressing their own feelings, and everything had the force and freshness of a real connection with the hearts and thoughts of living worshippers. Or their children took up the usage with tender recollections of ancestral piety, and so handed it down from generation to generation. But why should good, earnest men to-day dig out of the dusty past old symbolisms requiring a world of explanation even for antiquarian ears? One portion of the "arrangements" borders on the profane. The new Church is to have the "Asperges," "introits," &c., and—the "Reserved Presence on the High Altar." We hardly envy the frame of mind which speaks of this result as something to be secured by vigorous "organisation."

But the most curious part of Mr. Shipley's plan is that by which he will evade the interference of the bishops. His mutiny is all the more remarkable, as coming from one of that section in the Church which lays the greatest stress on Apostolical succession and episcopal ordination. Mr. Shipley himself would admit that all his power to work a fancied miracle at the rich and elaborate altar he intends to erect is derived from the fact that a bishop laid hands on him, and conferred on him sacramental power. Yet now his delight is to dodge round the corner of the law, and to do the miracle, as it were, by stealth, in a private house, or rather in adjoining premises; for the new church is not to "stand in its own grounds," but in the grounds of a private dwelling. We admit that the plan is less objectionable than the conduct of a parish clergyman who turns the church into a place for the display of his own ideas of devotion, to the estrangement of his amazed and angry parishioners, and we are not at all sorry that liberty of worship should be illustrated even by the most advanced Ritualism. Whether "the two hundred Catholic priests" to be attached to the Oratory will be in their right place as ministers of our Church will be a question for themselves to consider. We are well aware of the zeal and energy of our High Church clergy. Many of them sincerely believe that the Articles and Formularies of the Church, rightly explained, permit many things that shock the unaccustomed eyes and ears of old-fashioned Anglicans. But we fear there are other Ritualist clergy who know well that what they aim at is contrary to the spirit and letter of our Church, and who retain their places within our fold in order that they may the more effectually attack us. Mr. Shipley, we see, contemplates and desires disestablishment. It is hard now-a-days to forecast the future, but, with so many opposite parties united for the nonce in suggesting the divorce of the Church from the community, it is not improbable that problem may be forced on the public mind before many years have elapsed. A consummation to which Irish Catholics and now Irish Protestants would assent, which all Dissenters desire, and which so many High Churchmen advocate should seem to be not impossible of attainment Moderate men of all parties, and far-seeing statesmen, may deprecate the scheme; nevertheless Mr. Shipley and his fanatical reactionists may one day have their wish. An Established Church that insists upon "saying Mass" is certainly not the Church of England as sustained by us and by our forefathers for many a generation.

The Rev. J. C. Ryle on Secession from the Church of England.—The Rev. J. C. Ryle writes to the *Record*:—"I have read your report of the recent Church Association Conference at Liverpool with much interest. But I must also add that I have read it with some pain. The friends who talked so much about secession from the Church of England appear to my eyes to be travelling much too fast, and to evince a rather 'impatient spirit.' The time is not yet come for such talk, in my judgment. As an Evangelical Churchman and a member of the Church Association, I respectfully protest against it as premature, impolitic, and unnecessary. 'He that believeth shall not make haste.'"

An Irish Education Bill.—There is (according to the *Dublin Mail*) a rumour abroad that Mr. Gladstone has given instructions for the drafting of an Education Bill. This project, however, is not to embrace the entire field of the education controversy. The Primary Education Commission's extraordinary series of conflicting reports, for which in contradictoriness there is no parallel, even in the history of party commissions, are not to be the basis of legislation until 1872, when Mr. Gladstone may expect to find, within the covers of that mighty blue-book the material of another year's Ministerial manœuvring. 1871 is to be given up to university education.

Ecclesiastical Suits.—No fewer than seventy appeals, besides three patent cases, figure in the lists just issued of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Among these are four ecclesiastical suits of great interest. On Thursday next the Archbishop of Canterbury will attend to hear the appeal of the Rev. C. Voysey, vicar of Healaugh, charged with a number of heretical opinions contained in a volume of published sermons, called "The Sling and the Stone." The case is expected to occupy two or three days. On the 14th inst. the Archbishop of York will attend to enforce the monition of the Court upon Mr. Mackonochie, with regard to the practice of kneeling during the prayer of consecration. His Grace will also hear the "Vestments" appeal from Brighton, and the matter known as "The Ledbury Scandal."

Signor Gavazzi, who has recently arrived in London, delivered a lecture on Thursday afternoon in Kensington Presbyterian Church, his subject being, "The New Dogma of Papal Infallibility and its Startling Consequences." He contended that there was neither Scriptural nor Ecclesiastical warrant for the dogma of Infallibility now held by Pope Pius IX.; that it was perverse and absurd, and might herefter be fatal in its consequences, inasmuch as it might bring the Pope's devout adherents into conflict with the State. He considered that the humbling of France in the present war would inflict a deadly blow upon the Papal system, from which it would never recover. He was about to start for Rome, where he should preach the infallibility of Christ—not the infallibility of the Pope—on the anniversary of the assembling of the Council, and he was anxious, during the short time he remained in England, to raise a fund to be applied towards the evangelisation of Italy.

A Priests' "Emancipation" Society in Italy.—A new association has recently been formed in Italy by the anti-Jesuit party among the Romish

clergy, under the title of the National Society for the Emancipation and Mutual Assistance of the Italian Priesthood. The principles of its members are best explained by the declaration which all who join the society are required to take in favour of *the reformation of the Romish Church*, in accordance with its original institution, and of the unity and independence of Italy, with Rome for its capital. The chief seat of the association is at Naples, where it is represented in the press by the *Emancipatore Cattolico*, to which, during the sitting of the Council, a series of remarkable articles was contributed by Father Passaglia, under the signature of "Un Teologo Romano." It numbers, however, many members in all the provinces of the kingdom; and the views which it advocates will probably be found, now that the frowns of the Vatican have lost half their terrors, to be far more widely disseminated among the Italian clergy than is generally believed. —*Globe.*

TITHE ON FISH.—The Cornish fishermen and seine owners complain bitterly of the demands made upon them for tithes, and a large meeting will be held at the close of the pilchard fishery to consider the grievance. The several companies and owners of seines at St. Ives have been informed within the last few days that they will for the future be called upon to pay tithe, not only on the number of hogsheads of pilchards exported, as hitherto, but on the fresh pilchards also, and that in default of payment proceedings will be taken in the Court of Chancery.

THE IRISH CHURCH CONVENTION.—On Thursday Master Brooke nominated his committee on revision of the Prayer-book. It appeared that the prelates had declined to act, as all were not asked, and in order that they might, as an independent body, be free to consider the matter when reported on, Mr. Gaussen moved, and Lord James Butler seconded, that it befan instruction to the committee to prepare a draft bill, to be presented to the General Synod of 1871, declaring the doctrine of the Church on the subject of the real presence, auricular confession, and priestly absolution. The motion was rejected on a vote by orders, the numbers of the laity being equal, namely, 59 for and against. The clerical vote was 13 for and 84 against. On Friday the Primate read a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury requesting that his best wishes should be communicated to the Convention, and stating that in the beginning of next year, when the Church entered on her new position, he would confer with the Archbishop of York as to what steps should be taken to aid the Irish Church. The debate on Archdeacon Lee's resignation was resumed, amendments that his resignation be accepted without comment were negatived. Dr. Reichel's motion protesting against Dr. Lee's interpretation of the appointment of a Revision Committee was carried by 200 to 12. This ended the proceedings of the Convention—there was a general shaking of hands. All joined in singing the *Te Deum*, and the final scene was impressive. The Convention will be succeeded by the General Synod, which will come in for a large inheritance of trouble.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EVENT.—A significant discussion took place a few days ago at a vestry meeting held in a large agricultural parish in East Devon. The meeting had been summoned for a double purpose—first, to pass judgment upon certain "innovations" which the rector had introduced into the church; and, secondly, to elect a School Board under the new Education Act. The offensive fittings consisted mainly of a piscina, sedilia, and a reredos, and, as the rector's representative could not promise their removal, but only hinted that they would probably not be used, the meeting decided with tolerable unanimity upon the extreme measure of prosecuting the rector, who was loudly accused of leading them as fast as possible to Rome. They then turned their attention to the other business, and their feelings underwent a sudden change on learning that there could be no School Board where there was no school rate. The rector's representative took advantage of their chagrin to lay before them the alternative scheme of a voluntary school. For this, he told them, the two chief landowners (who supported the rector's "innovations") were prepared to contribute 100*l.* each, various Church societies would give 300*l.* or 400*l.* more, and the rector and his friends would provide the remainder without asking a penny from one of the parishioners. The temptation was too severe; all animosities were forgotten in eagerness to escape the rate. Even the Dissenting minister, loudest before in his attack upon the parson, now became mute. The comparative merits of the rival systems were not discussed. No one spoke of conscience clauses or time tables, and not a word of apprehension was dropped lest the rector's school should savour in its teaching too strongly of the Church. Forming our judgment altogether upon the circumstances of the case as detailed in the local journals, it seems to us likely enough that rate-supported schools will find small favour in ordinary country parishes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The following cool advertisement appears in the *Record*:—"To Anti-Ritualists.—Wanted, the use of 30 *l.*, for a purpose of great importance to the cause of Protestantism.—Address, R., care of Mr. ——, bookseller and publisher, Oxford."

STORY OF AN IRISH ADVOCATE.—He would go on speaking after the learned Judge had cautioned him to desist, till at last his irritated lordship cried, "Sir, 'tis no use your speaking: what you say to me goes in at one ear and out at the other." The advocate would not be silenced. "My lord," said he, "it's no wonder, when there's nothing between 'em to stop it."

Religious and Denominational News.

RECEPTION OF MISSIONARIES FROM MADAGA CAR.

On Wednesday evening, at the half-yearly meeting of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. Robert Moffat, who had been previously introduced to the London directors, received a cordial welcome from the representatives of the provinces. The health of this venerable missionary, who has been suffering from habitual sleeplessness, has been gradually improving since his return to England. Mr. Moffat hopes in time to be sufficiently restored to be able to accept some of the numerous invitations which have been given to him to visit different parts of the country, and awaken fresh interest in missionary work. With regard to Dr. Livingstone, he spoke in terms of great hopefulness, and mentioned that he had seen a letter from the wife of the Consul at Zambesi, Dr. Kirk, in which surprise was expressed that so much alarm was felt in England in reference to his safety, an alarm for which it was considered there was no sufficient warrant. The chairman, J. Hawkins, Esq., also introduced to the meeting two missionaries who have for some years laboured in Madagascar, and who have returned to this country to recruit their strength. The nature of the labours of the Rev. Robert Toy and the Rev. C. Jukes was borne testimony to by the Rev. William Ellis. Mr. Toy went out in 1862, and his hearers rapidly increased from the thirteen natives who heard his first attempt to read in Malagasy to a congregation of 600—a congregation which was soon supplemented by another numbering 2,000, who assembled every Sabbath Day on the site of the death of the first Christian martyr. Nor did his influence cease here. Native preachers had been trained, and more than fifty congregations had been taught the truth as it is in Christ under Mr. Toy's superintendence. Mrs. Toy had likewise proved herself a willing helper in this great work by her conduct of one of the best mission schools in the island, in which she continued to labour unremittingly until her health too broke down. The more that was known of their devotedness to their great work, the more highly would they be prized. With regard to Mr. Jukes, Mr. Ellis said he had it on the testimony of the natives, and he believed if the whole missionary body was present they would concur in the opinion, that there was not a more attractive, more impressive, and more useful preacher in the island. He could wish for the mission in Madagascar no greater privilege than that the health of these devoted brethren should be speedily restored sufficiently to allow them to resume their labours. Mr. Jukes and Mr. Toy were the only missionaries who had visited the Betseleo district, where there was a population of three quarters of a million looking for instruction; it needed but greater liberality on the part of the churches at home to enable them to go in and occupy the country with prospects of abundant success. One of the great wants of the present time in connection with Madagascar was a medical mission; if two medical missionaries could be obtained, the aid which they could render would be likely to prove most valuable.

The Rev. C. JUKES bore testimony to the intense desire on the part of the inhabitants of Betseleo to receive Christian instruction. The hands of the missionaries needed strengthening. In the capital, owing to the paucity of Protestant missionaries, an opportunity was afforded to Romish missionaries to invite members of Protestant churches to their houses to gain secular instruction. In some cases it was stipulated that no Popery should be taught, but still such a state of affairs was fraught with danger. He regretted that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was so persistent in its determination to send out a bishop. It was not that they objected to episcopacy, but great evil was likely to result from any step which would bring about discussion upon non-essentials before the people were firmly grounded in the essential doctrines of Christianity. There was plenty of room in other parts of Madagascar, but the work in the central parts should be left to the bishops now labouring there. An untrue report had been circulated in reference to the relation between Church and State in Madagascar. If there has been any interference in this direction, it has been on the part of the heads of villages and heads of clans, who have been always accustomed to exercise great power over those subordinate to them; but this had been done in ignorance, and contrary to the wishes of the missionaries; on the part of the Queen, the Prime Minister, and Government, there had been no interference in regard to religious worship. Mr. TOY impressed upon those present the necessity of making an effort to send out sixteen missionaries. There are now some 150,000 persons in regular attendance on Christian worship, and only eight or nine missionaries labouring among them. The CHAIRMAN expressed his gratification at the denial which had been given to the report that the London Missionary Society had in Madagascar sanctioned anything like the principle of a State Establishment of religion.

The Rev. ROBERT ROBINSON said Mr. Jukes had confronted the agent of the S.P.G., who circulated the report that the Queen had used the Prayer-book in Divine service in the capital, and to the denial that was given that agent could give no reply, for he knew the representation had not been correct. The union of various churches in Madagascar to take the sacrament of the Lord's Supper together was intended as a kind of protest against the supposition of any desire being felt for the introduction of any bishop to Madagascar. The bishop-elect, Mr. Barnes, had visited the mission-house in Blomfield-street, and he said it would be better that he should go out as bishop than another of less Evangelical views, but was told that his mission under the circumstances would be regarded as an act of hostility to the society. In answer to the objection that there were only two missionaries for a bishop to superintend, he said the S.P.G. intended to send out a staff of missionaries.

Upon the proposition of the Rev. W. THOMAS, of Leeds, seconded by the Rev. W. CUTHBERTSON, a resolution was adopted expressive of satisfaction at meeting with these distinguished labourers in the mission-field.

In the course of the proceedings it was mentioned that the directors had arrived at the decision that the portraits of the Rev. R. Moffat and the Rev. W. Ellis should be painted and added to the collection now in the mission-house.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SOUTHSEA.

The memorial-stone of a new Congregational church in Southsea was laid on Thursday afternoon last. The new building, which is to afford accommodation for 650 persons, is from the designs of Mr. W. J. Stent, of Warminster. The contract price is 3,000*l.*, exclusive of the tower and spire, which are to be added when circumstances will allow. The minister of the new church is the Rev. H. E. Arkell, who has for some time conducted services in a new school, where a church was formed. On Thursday, after devotional exercises and an explanatory statement from the minister, Mr. J. Kemp-Welch, of Sopley Park, laid the memorial-stone with a silver trowel presented by the contractor, and briefly addressed the congregation. Having stated that he had spent his boyhood in that parish, and had a favourable recollection of the place, he said such a chapel at that period would have been very acceptable, as he had to go to Portsea three times every Sunday. He expressed a hope that zeal and earnestness would characterise their proceedings in connection with this work, and that the ministrations of Mr. Arkell might be abundantly blessed. The proceedings in the open air terminated with prayer by the Rev. J. G. Gregson, subscriptions being laid on the stone as it was passed, which amounted to 159*l.* 1*s.* The congregation then adjourned to the schoolroom, where an address was delivered by the Rev. J. Fletcher, of Christchurch, who gave an exposition of the principles of Congregationalism, in the course of which he said he looked at the great changes which had taken and were taking place in Europe, and especially in Italy, as forerunners of great events connected with Christianity, and concluded by expressing an earnest hope that the building, the memorial-stone of which had that day been laid, would be a blessing to the neighbourhood, and that the Church of Christ would go on prospering until the sound principles of Christianity permeated the whole world.

Subsequently there was a numerously attended tea-meeting at the Portland Hall, followed by a public meeting, the Rev. H. E. Arkell in the chair. From a financial statement read by Mr. J. Burt, it appeared that the total cost (including the site) was 5,370*l.*, and that at present there was still a debt of 3,111*l.*, which it was hoped to reduce to 2,500*l.* before the church was opened. After a few words from the Chairman, Mr. Kemp-Welch said that, looking at the size of Southsea and the small building in which they met, the congregation could not raise the money, and that the idea of opening the building free of debt would be utopian; but as there were a large number of Congregationalists at this watering-place during the season, he thought they might be called upon to assist. He had already promised 50*l.*; and it afforded him pleasure to say he would double it as a stimulus. After some remarks from the Rev. T. W. Medhurst and Mr. Sharland, Mr. Miall, M.P., referred to his boyish connection with, and adventures at, Southsea, and said he had gladly availed himself of the opportunity offered to him by his friend Mr. Griffin of reviewing the scenes of his childhood. Mr. Miall went on to say:—

Congregational principles I prize, but I hope I don't praise them too highly, because it is possible to do so, in comparison with other things. Those principles that are involved and acted on by men who are struggling to do something for the advancement of the cause of Christ, and who are doing it according to their conscientious convictions and judgment, I regard as a far higher state and a higher motive than can be furnished to us by merely denominational adherence. (Hear, hear.) When I found my young friend, if he will allow me to call him so, for I went to school with his father, Mr. James Griffin—you must distinguish between the Griffins—(a laugh)—when I found he was engaged in a work that I need not say is one of the necessary works to be performed by those who are anxious to build up the kingdom of Christ, our Lord, that he had before him the prospect of some effort, labour, and self-sacrifice in order to accomplish his object, and that he was willing and earnest in the enterprise, I did feel that I should like, as it were, to intertwine my feelings and mine, even if but for a passing day or two, with the object he was looking to accomplish. (Hear, hear.) With all my heart and soul I enter into the work in which you have been engaged to-day. (Hear, hear.) I hope and believe, moreover, it will be a prosperous work, because I think it has been undertaken, not for selfish objects, but for objects connected with the kingdom of Christ our Lord. (Hear.) Now, first of all, I suppose my friend Mr. Griffin and most of those present at this meeting will agree in this—that the primary object in view is not the advancement of any interests that are private, sectarian, or belonging to party, but that the one great thing you are seeking to accomplish is the glory of God. (Hear.) Well, whatever may be said of public life, I

can say this—that there is nothing to be compared with the felicity that is in store for those who are determined to seek, not their own, but simply the glory of their Maker and Redeemer. There is a day-by-day happiness that can be found in no other walk—solid, substantial, regular, full of riches, beauty, and joy, and this comes to us simply by giving ourselves away, and by being absorbed in the service of Another. (Hear, hear.) That is the first sentiment that is desired to be cultivated at the church you are about to erect in this neighbourhood; and if that be done, in many respects, I have not the smallest doubt you will consider your work done. But there is still something further. Simply to enjoy those manifestations of truth and beauty which come to us through Jesus Christ in the Gospel of God—simply to enjoy them yourselves, could not satisfy. You want to spread that happiness; for, just in proportion to the happiness enjoyed yourselves, is the desire that others should partake. Hence, the Gospel is a Gospel of salvation not merely to those who receive it, but to those to whom it is constantly preached by such as have received it. If you are to have a church at Southsea, let it be a fact—not a church simply for the comfort and enjoyment of those who are members. Let it be a church in which the members do not care so much about their own comfort, or even so much about their own salvation; but who think very much about the salvation of those about them. (Hear, hear.) There is a vast deal of selfishness, even in our religious bodies—(Hear, hear)—and oftentimes we think we are pleasing God by seeking comfort of a spiritual kind, when, if we went forth and worked for Him independently of the feelings that are excited in our minds, most likely the blessing would spring up within us almost spontaneously, and we should find in work our happiness and reward. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Miall then made some remarks on the question of Church and State, and concluded amid cordial cheers.

The Rev. J. GRIFFIN, of Hastings, expressed his gratification at the presence of so many ministers, both of his own and other denominations. Their principles were becoming more common, were working even in the Established Church, and were taking a firm hold of the country. He congratulated himself on the fact of the presence of Mr. Miall and Mr. Kemp-Welch, with both of whom he was educated at Southsea. When should they three meet again? (Laughter.) He concluded by laying on the table a cheque for 100*l.* from Mr. William Joynson, of St. Mary's Cray.—The Rev. Mr. Llewellyn having addressed the meeting, Mr. Burt moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Miall and Mr. Kemp-Welch for their attendance, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Roberts (late of Purbrook), and agreed to.—Mr. Kemp-Welch having briefly replied for both, a vote of thanks to the ladies was carried, and the proceedings closed with the doxology and the benediction.

RETIREMENT OF THE REV. J. PARSONS, OF YORK.

The Rev. J. Parsons, of Salem Chapel, York, was presented on Friday evening week with a purse of 300 guineas by his congregation and other friends, as an indication of their regard for him on his retirement from the pastorate which he has held for a period of fifty years. The testimonial was presented at a tea-meeting, to which Mr. Parsons had invited the members of his flock. Mr. George Leeman was called upon to preside, and there was a very numerous attendance, including a number of ministers and other gentlemen not connected with the Congregational denomination.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his speech, referred to the necessity of Mr. Parsons' retirement in consequence of his sight being impaired. He also stated that in consequence of a letter written by Mr. Morley, some of the most eminent and opulent of the members of the Independent denomination throughout the country—a few in London, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Bradford, and other places, comprising names honoured as they knew them to be, the Crossleys, the Salts, Hadfield, Mason, Baines, and Barnes—feeling the obligations under which Mr. Parsons had placed their denomination, in that quiet manner, and without the slightest indication to Mr. Parsons until the matter had been all but accomplished, had made a provision of a legal character which, for the remainder of the life of their dear friend, and he thought he ought to say for the life of his excellent partner, would relieve them from anxiety. It was for the purpose of their practically tendering to Mr. Parsons that expression of their feeling, that they now met. The 29th of October was the day on which would have terminated fifty years from the period that he first preached in York, and their excellent friend had thought it the most appropriate thing that on the eve of that day he should ask his friends to meet him as he had done. The Chairman then formally presented to Mr. Parsons the sum of 300 guineas, which had been subscribed, and observed that the present would not derive its main value in his eyes from its amount, for that could have been largely increased, but from the feeling which had prompted the gift. The testimonial, he further remarked, was spontaneous, no single person having been solicited to give. In conclusion, Mr. Leeman alluded to the depth of obligation under which they stood to Mr. Parsons.

Mr. W. E. MANN then presented an address from the members of the Salem Mission School, and Mr. SETTLE narrated what took place at a presentation to Mr. Parsons at the school. Mr. J. Deighton, Mr. Wm. Moore, and Mr. J. Hollings delivered addresses bearing upon the regret with which the congregation viewed the retirement of Mr. Parsons, and the esteem and affection entertained for him. The CHAIRMAN then intimated that members of other denominations and persons from a distance were present, and that some of them wished to say a few words. He also mentioned that members of other denominations had voluntarily shown their respect for Mr. Parsons by subscribing to the testimonial. Mr. W. DYSON and Mr. LUKE THOMSON (Wesleyans) then addressed the meeting, and were followed by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, London; the Rev. R. Jones, Rochdale; the Rev. Mr. Howard, Thirsk; and Mr. T. Rodwell.

The Rev. J. PARSONS, in rising to reply, said that the present testimonial had not been expected or desired by him; but when he saw it announced in a newspaper when absent from York, he had felt that it would be ungracious if he were to make any effort for the purpose of counteracting and preventing it. He assured them that he accepted it as a spontaneous free-will gift. There was only one condition which he attached to the acceptance of the gift, and that was that he might regard it as a testimonial presented equally to his partner as to himself. (Applause.) Mr. Parsons then adverted to the circumstances which had led to undertaking his pastorate at York, mentioning that he had come there somewhat by accident, having been "put down," as was the expression of their colleges, to supply at another place, and then observing that he had no great attachment to his work in York, and had received invitations of a much more attractive character from other Christian communities, but his father advised him conscientiously to accept the invitation to York, and in consequence of that advice and his own conscientious conviction he became the minister of Lendal Chapel. He trusted his memorial would be connected with good results, that the members would feel more of dependence on God, and be more prayerful in seeking earnestly for the enjoyment of His presence and guidance and blessing, more diligent in cultivating the graces of personal religion, and becoming more active and zealous in their efforts for the salvation of others.

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

The autumnal session of the Berks and South Bucks Association of Independent Churches was held on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 24th and 25th, in the town of Faringdon, Berks. The attendance was unusually large, there being present about fifty pastors and delegates. On Monday evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Ll. D. Bevan, LL.B. The Rev. James Rowland, of Henley, Edward Jukes, of Uxbridge, and David Martin, of Oxford, conducted the devotional parts of the service. On Tuesday morning, a prayer-meeting was held in the vestries of the Congregational Chapel, the rooms being quite filled. A private meeting of ministers was held at half-past nine, the subject being, "The best means to evangelise the spiritually destitute parts of our county districts." It was stated that there were many villages without any efforts being made to evangelise them by the Nonconforming bodies. One district, nearly twenty-eight miles in length, was mentioned, where no efforts are being made by the Congregational body. The Rev. Ll. D. Bevan, LL.B., suggested that pastors of popular preaching talent should be invited to spend one, two, or more, weeks in preaching the Gospel throughout our country districts, preaching, night by night, in barns, village chapels, or the open air. This had been done in Wales during the last century, throughout the length and breadth of that country, with most wonderful results. The Chairman, the Rev. T. C. Udall, the Rev. E. W. Shalders, B.A., of Newbury, R. Pingree, of Goring, A. W. Johnson, of Wooburn, D. Martin, of Oxford, and F. Smith, of Langford, took part in the discussion. The conference of delegates took place at half-past ten. The Rev. T. C. Udall presided. The Rev. JAMES ROWLAND read a paper on "The Pastors' Retiring Fund," and it was resolved that every church in the union be requested to make its pastor a life member of the fund. A discussion followed the reading of this paper. The Rev. E. JUKES, of Uxbridge, read a paper in favour of a Sustentation Fund, which he regarded as a pressing necessity, and he laid down the principles which he thought should govern its administration. He thought that the following conditions should govern its grants:—First, every grant should be provisional; secondly, every church in its choice of a minister should have the sanction of the association or union in which it is located; thirdly, should the board feel hesitation in making a grant recommended by the union or association, before it is refused the representative of such union at the central board shall have the option of stating to the board the grounds of its recommendation; fourthly, no minister receiving through his church, as part of his salary, from the Sustentation Fund, shall have a vote upon the matter; fifthly, no church choosing a pastor after the board has commenced its work shall be entitled to a grant unless he is a graduate of one of the universities or has passed in a theological college and is recommended by the faculty, or unless he is accredited by two of the professors of some one or more of the colleges, and is appointed by the union with which the church is associated. This provision would not exclude from the pulpit men of extraordinary natural gifts. As to the agency required, all they wished for was a central board of representative men wisely chosen. The board should represent the subscribers on the one hand and the county associations and unions on the other. The poor churches were so innumerable that to bring the salaries up to 150*l.* per annum was no easy task, and almost impracticable. The paper concluded by heartily beseeching all to aid in a work which would enable their clergymen to rise above the mere loaves and fishes of existence. They ought not to live upon a pittance which would barely supply them with even the necessaries of life, while some of their hearers might be living in splendour and luxury and rolling in wealth. The next half-yearly meeting was appointed to be held in Newbury, in April next. Dinner was provided in the school-room, at which the Rev. T. C. Udall presided. Fraternal addresses were delivered by several of the ministers present, also by the Rev. H. Gillmore (Baptist), B. Yates (Wesleyan), J. H. Snell (of the Wilts Association), and Mr. Oliver Gerring (Farringdon). A public meeting was held in the chapel at seven o'clock. The Rev. S. Eastman, of Windsor, read a paper on "The Evangelistic work of the Association." The Rev. G. Colborne, M.A., of Reading, read a paper entitled, "The duty of every Christian to work for Christ." The Rev. E. W. Shalders, B.A., Newbury, read a paper on "The power necessary for Christian usefulness." The Rev. B. Bond (Chinnor), S. Inglis (Thame), W. A. Bevan (Hungerford), and others, took part in the meeting.

At nine o'clock a public supper was held in the schoolroom. This was principally designed for the poorer members of the Faringdon Church, but many of the ministers and delegates remained. After supper short addresses were delivered by Messrs. Cousins, of Abingdon, by three of the evangelists employed by the association, and others.

The autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire were held at Cirencester on Wednesday and Thursday last. On the evening of the first day a sermon was preached in the chapel in Sheep-street by the Rev. Alexander Hannay, the secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. On Thursday morning a meeting of pastors and delegates was held in the same chapel, for prayer and conference. The chief business of the meeting was the subject of the Ministers' Sustentation Fund, which was to provide a minimum salary of 150*l.* a-year to the ministers of the Congregational denomination. The subject was introduced by the Rev. A. Hannay, and after a lengthy discussion it was resolved that the question should be remitted to a sub-committee of the Gloucestershire and Herefordshire Association, who were to frame a resolution to be submitted to the Congregational Union Committee next year. In the afternoon of the same day a dinner was provided at the King's Head Hotel, to which about fifty sat down. In the evening a public meeting was held at the Independent chapel, presided over by Mr. Isaac Pitt. The Rev. Samuel Hebditch delivered an address on "Edification and evangelisation, as affected by our use of money." The Rev. G. Wood spoke of "The work of laymen in our Churches." The Rev. J. P. Allen also delivered an address on "Encouragements to Christian work." The Rev. H. Ashbury then proposed votes of thanks to their Baptist friends for the use of the chapel, and also to their chairman. The chairman responded, and after Mr. Ashbury had pronounced the blessing, the meeting separated.

The Rev. J. A. Chamberlain, late of Marden, Kent, has received a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church at North Tawton, N. Devon, and entered upon its duties last Sunday.

The Rev. James Parker, of Salendine Nook, near Huddersfield, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Trinity-road Baptist Chapel, Halifax, and will commence his labours on the first Sunday in December.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, in his most recent published lectures delivered at the Poultry Chapel, announces a change of view on the destiny of the wicked. He now believes in the "terminableness" of the soul as the natural consequence of sin. He feels that his doctrinal position is invincible, but reverently holds himself open to receive further light.

Anniversary services, in connection with the Independent Chapel, Abergavenny, were held on Sunday, Oct. 30, when two excellent sermons were preached by the Rev. A. McAuslane, of London. On the following Monday a most interesting and practical lecture was delivered in the chapel, by Mr. McAuslane, on "Peter the Great of Russia." S. Steel, Esq., M.D., presided. The congregations were large, and liberal collections were made. By these services the debt which was remaining on the chapel has been entirely liquidated.

ASH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, a public meeting was held at the Congregational Chapel, Ash-next-Sandwich, to celebrate the removal of the debt incurred by recent enlargement and renovation, the sum of 534*l.* 7s. 4d. having been expended. G. E. Toomer, Esq., of Hoden, presided, and the Revs. H. J. Bevis, J. T. Bartram, A. F. Bennett, T. Waller, E. Bowman (Wesleyan), and J. Barton Dadd (pastor of the church), took part in the proceedings of the evening. The Revs. H. W. Butcher and W. J. Andrew were unavoidably absent.

ALTON, HANTS.—An interesting meeting was held on Thursday, Nov. 3, in the Independent chapel, for the double purpose of clearing the debt arising from the enlargement, &c., Nov., 1868, and for thanksgiving for the result. There were 180 persons at the tea, provided in the schoolroom, the trays being kindly given by the ladies, after which a public meeting was held in the chapel, when the pastor, the Rev. E. Holmes, presided. The Rev. E. Grant, of Crowdall, offered prayer, and the financial statement was read by W. T. Gunner, Esq., the treasurer, from which it appeared that nearly 1,000*l.* had been raised in two years and a-half. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. Hart, of Guildford; G. Wallis, Odiham; and W. Major Paull, Romsey, who kindly came to show their sympathy on the occasion. The interest of the meeting was well sustained to the close. The useful and fancy articles left from the bazaar held in July last, were offered for sale in the children's chapel, and 12*l.* 5s. 8d. was taken, making a total of 211*l.* 8s. 2½d. from the bazaar

account free of all expense. The persevering and devoted efforts of the congregation, and especially the ladies, and the very generous contributions of kind friends in Alton, London, and elsewhere, with the blessing of God, have crowned the work with success. About 1,050*l.* have been thus raised in two and a-half years, freeing the chapel, and leaving only a balance 13*l.* 5*s.* due on the organ account. Another proof of the power and beauty of the voluntary principle.

Correspondence.

GERMAN DISLIKE OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have observed in some of the London papers an expression of surprise at the tone of the German press respecting the supply of arms by England to France, whilst no notice is taken of America though she is a far greater wrong-doer in this respect. There is no difficulty in explaining the reason. It is because the Germans, or perhaps rather the Prussians, heartily dislike and despise England. This feeling does not arise from anything in connection with the present war. It dates back at least to the time of the Indian Mutiny, when it was not uncommon to hear from the mouths of Prussians such a remark this—"Now these proud English are going to be humbled," and every reverse sustained by us was hailed with delight.

It is said that the Germans are jealous of England, and there may be some truth in this, but I am inclined to think that the feeling of dislike to which I have referred, arises partly from the arrogant conduct of many Englishmen when travelling on the Continent, and who are a disgrace as well as an injury to their country. A more powerful cause, perhaps, is the stolid Conservatism which prevents Englishmen from appreciating the merits of other countries. How often have Englishmen been heard to speak of Germans as dreamers who could do nothing. The present war will probably alter the opinion of some, but many more, I expect, will hold to their old faith. England might well learn the folly of undue self-complacency, while she regards the prostrate condition of France, which has been ruined as much by vanity as by vice.

Another reason for German dislike of England may be the repeated remarks which have appeared in some of the newspapers as to the marriage of the English Princesses with poor German Princes. I have noticed remarks of this kind recently in connection with the engagement of the Marquis of Lorn with the Princess Louise. It is singular that those who thus write do not see that they at least indirectly reflect on the conduct of the Queen, for did not she marry a comparatively poor German? and most people, I fancy, consider that she made a capital choice, not only for herself, but also for England. There is this essential difference between the English and German character. To the Englishman money is everything; it "answereth all," as saith the preacher. In Germany mind is paramount—not that the Germans are indifferent to money; so far as I have seen, and am able to judge, I think they are a sordid people, and think much of thalers; nevertheless, with them mind, intellect, is king.

I have alluded to the German or Prussian dislike of England, and should be almost glad if this were all, but to dislike they add contempt. I was conversing lately with a friend who speaks German very fluently, and who has had ample opportunities of associating with and ascertaining the feelings of German, specially Prussian, officers. Her experience has confirmed my conviction that there is a strong feeling of contempt on their part towards England, partly arising from her conduct in reference to the Danish war. Many of them are heartily ashamed of that war, and say, I know not why, that England might easily have prevented it.

It would not be difficult to give their reasons for the German or Prussian feeling towards England, but I refrain from doing so; suffice it to say that England has nothing to expect from Germany, but possibly she may have something to fear. We cannot tell what may be the effect of German successes on the national character. This I do know from cases which have come under my own notice, that there is great eagerness on the part of some of the wounded to return to the field of battle. So long as there was a chance of France invading Germany, it was easy to understand the readiness of the Germans to fight; but now that there is no such reason, we may fear that they have become bloodthirsty, and "delight in war."

Yours,
J. A. MERRINGTON.

Eltville, Rhenigau, Nov. 5.

A QUESTION FOR THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have always considered that the Bible Society was one of the most catholic and unsectarian societies amongst us. But I regret to say that, whatever the society may be, its agent, Mr. Page, who, because of his connection with the Bible Society, has ready admission into our houses, is circulating a miserable sentimental piece, entitled, "My Church," and beginning:—"My Church, my Church, my dear old Church, my fathers' and my own," &c. At one Free Churchman's house he left four or five copies, and as he had a considerable quantity in his bag, no doubt he has circulated a large number at the various houses, where as agent for the Bible Society he has always hitherto been a welcomed visitor.

I should like to know if such conduct as this will be approved of by the subscribers to the Bible Society, and if the agent whom they pay is doing right or according to their wishes in thus circulating in all parts of the country a sectarian handbill.

Of the rhyme I say nothing, but it contains a large quantity of truth and a large quantity of falsehood, and the false and the true are so nicely blended, that, as Tennyson says, it is more difficult to meet the half-lie than that which is altogether false. I am, Sir, most desirous for the union of all who profess and call themselves Christians. I have ever been a staunch supporter of the Bible Society, but if the society is to be used for sectarian ends and purposes, I shall with much regret be obliged to give up taking its publications or supporting it in any way whatsoever.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
A FREE CHURCHMAN.

Bradford, Nov. 4th, 1870.

PROFESSOR PEROWNE AND REGENT'S-PARK COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—In the extracts you give (in the *Nonconformist* of Nov. 2) from the evidence of Professor Perowne before the Lords' Committee on the University Tests Bill, he says that at Regent's-park all students, lay as well as ministerial, are required to state "the means of their conversion and their views of the leading articles of Christianity."

I need hardly say to your readers that the learned Professor has confounded the rules for the admission of *students for the ministry* with those for lay students.

For lay students we have no tests whatever except fair scholarship and good moral character; and as a matter of fact I have had under my care here in the last twelve or fifteen years between seventy and eighty lay students from nearly all evangelical denominations. Several were avowedly Christian men when they came, several became so during their stay, and some remained as they entered, undecided—and all were welcome. We have never had tests for such cases; nor have we needed them.

For ministerial students who come on the funds of the College we have a test, on the simple ground that the funds are given from year to year for the specific purpose of training students for the ministry among Protestant Dissenters and Baptists.

Yours, truly,
JOS. ANGUS.

College, Regent's-park, Nov. 7, 1870.

The whole of the above applies, I believe, to New College, where also lay students are received, nor is there a Dissenting college, so far as I know, that is an exception.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent examinations:—

SECOND B.SC. EXAMINATION.

PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—John Ambrose Fleming, University College; Thomas Hick, B.A., private study.

SECOND DIVISION.—Edward Bibbins Aveling, University College; Frank Clowes, College of Chemistry and private study; William Turner Thiselton Dyer, private study; John Anderson Hartley, B.A., University College and private study; Henry Newell Martin, First M.B., Christ's, Cambridge, and University College, London; Thomas Firth Moorhouse, private study; Robert Davies Roberts, University College; Robert Routledge, Owens College; Frank Salter, University College.

SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—James Wilson Addyman, Wesley College, Sheffield; Frederick Wilkins Aveling, University and New Colleges; Charles Davis Badland, University and Manchester New Colleges; Richard Garnett Bellasis, The Oratory, Edgbaston; Robert Blight, Training School, Battersea; William Henry Brooks Brewer, private study; William Joseph Brown, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Edward Albert Butler, private study; William Buttle, University College; Patrick John Cahill, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushow; Frederic Chapple, King's and University Colleges; John Selkirk Charles, Gainford Academy; John Patrick Aloysius Collins, Stonyhurst College; George Simmonds Dunn, private study; Owen Edwards, Bala and University Colleges; James Fison, University College; Henry Samuel Groves, private study; Brabazon Tooke Hallowes, University College and private tuitition; James Edward Harris, private study; Jeremiah Henry, private study: John Hewlett, private study; Alfred Hopkinson, Lincoln College, Oxford, and Owens; Charles John Knott, Owens College; Arthur Thomas Larter, private study; E. H. Lee, University College; Henry Lewis, Training College, Battersea; John William Lord, University College; Arthur Milnes Marshall, private study; John Turner Marshall, Rawdon College; John Trounsell Mugford, private tuition; Joseph Shield Nicholson, New College; John Collins Odgers, University and Manchester New College; Thomas Richard Pitt, private study; Henry Shoveller Roberton, Old Trafford School and Owens College; David Ross, private study; William George Rushbrooke, St. John's College, Cambridge; Harry Wright Russell, King's School, Canterbury; John Sewell, private study; Abel Thomas, Regent's Park College; James Tyas, Rotherham College; Thomas Waldron, King's College; Douglas Walmsley, University and Manchester New College; William Walters, Queen's College Birmingham, and private study; Charles Henry Waterhouse, University and New Colleges; Arthur Sanders Way, Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, Taunton; Owen Charles Whitehouse, University College; John Wilkins, private study; Hugh Williams, Bala and University Colleges; Edward Albert Wurtzburg, University College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Alexander Armstrong, private study; William Bolton, Cheshunt College; John Richard Burton, private study; Alfred Cave, New College; Thomas Drever, private study; Samuel Edwards, private study; Henry Kirk, Owens College; Thomas William Knight, Spring Hill College and private study; Walter Marlow Ramsay, private tuition; Stephen George Sale, Regent's Park College; Charles Stubbs, Regent's Park College; Alfred Freeman Studdy Studdy, private study.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT.

THE METROPOLIS.

Many additions have been made to the list of candidates for the London School Board since our last number, and already they amount to over one hundred. In reply to a number of questions submitted by Mr. Charles R. Ford, secretary of the London Ratepayers' School Board Association, Mr. F. R. Sandford, of the Education Department, Privy Council Office, writes: "As to the meaning of the word ratepayers, to which questions 1 and 2 refer, I am directed to inform you that it will be for the persons presiding at the poll to determine whether any one claiming to vote as a ratepayer is entitled to do so—Regulation 20 (2)—and before the day of election instructions will be addressed to the presiding officers on the subject." We can only note the most prominent incidents which have occurred during the past week:—

THE CITY.—A meeting of the City Committee for the selection of proper representatives at the School Board, was held, a few days ago, at 68, Lombard-street. Sir John Lubbock presided. A communication from the committee at Sion College, inviting co-operation with the City Committee, was read. In the course of harmonious discussion, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the City Committee that, while it was most desirable that the broad sanctions of religion and the open Bible should by no means be eliminated from the education of the people, all sectarian, dogmatical, and denominational teaching should be carefully avoided. Ultimately, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., Sir A. Rothschild, Mr. C. Reed, M.P., Mr. B. W. Currie, the Lord Mayor elect, Mr. Gassiot, Mr. C. Magniac, Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., together with the honorary secretaries, be appointed a committee to confer with the committee at Sion College upon the selection of candidates for the City, and to report to this general committee at an early date. Nine candidates have now presented themselves for the four seats at the Board for the City—namely, Mr, Alderman Cotton, Mr. George Moore, Mr. John Chubb, Mr. Henry Hoare, Mr. G. W, Hastings, the Rev. Charles Mackenzie. Mr. W. S. Gover, Mr. H. E. Knight, and Mr. J. Stuart Laurie.

CHELSEA.—A numerously attended meeting of the retepayers of Chelsea, residing in the district of St. Saviour's, was held in St. Saviour's Schoolroom, Walton-street, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of promoting the election of Lord Lawrence and the Rev. Canon Cromwell as members for the Chelsea division. Among the speakers was the Rev. G. W. Weldon, vicar of St. Saviour's, who addressed the meeting at considerable length in favour of a religious education in contradistinction to mere secular training. At another meeting, held in Codogan-terrace, Sloane-street, a resolution was passed in favour of the nomination of Lord Lawrence, Dr. Gladstone, F.R.S., Mr. R. Freeman, and Mr. G. M. Kiell. Dr. Gladstone based his claims upon the fact of his connection with Sunday and ragged schools. Past legislation had left the most necessitous class unprovided for, but, seeing that elementary education on the continent was so superior, the Act had been passed, and he considered it an admirable piece of legislation.

GREENWICH.—An association comprising clergy and laymen of all denominations has been formed in the Greenwich division for the purpose of securing the election to the School Board for London of representatives "who shall be in favour of the reading of God's Word, and instruction therefrom in elementary schools, and generally to watch the working of the Elementary Education Act." The association has agreed to support the following candidates for election, viz., the Rev. Dr. Miller (vicar of Greenwich), Mr. John McGregor (Rob Roy), Mr. W. G. Lemon, and Mr. F. Johnson. Among the independent candidates are the Rev. B. Waugh and Mr. G. Offor. Sir John Lubbock has subscribed 5*l.* towards the election expenses of Mr. Floyd, the working man's candidate for Greenwich, and Mr. J. Stuart Mill was to address a meeting there this evening on the qualifications which should be required from a candidate.

MARYLEBONE.—The Marylebone School Association has recommended the following candidates to the ratepayers:—Mr. F. J. Powell, Paddington; the Rev. A. W. Thorold, vicar of St. Pancras; Mr. J. Marshall, J.P., Hampstead; Mr. A. Mills, Paddington; Dr. Augus, of the Baptist College, Marylebone; Mr. J. Watson, of Messrs. Nisbet and Co.; and Mr. M. A. Garvey, D.C.L., of St. Pancras; four of the above candidates being Churchmen and three Nonconformists. At a well-attended meeting in Regent-street, in support of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, that gentleman said, amid loud cheers, that he was in favour of Bible teaching, and he pointed to the Scotch as the spectacle of a people of individual and

independent thinkers, workers, and adventurers, made so by Bible-reading. He held that Bible-reading was what our fathers fought for, and he would maintain it as our birthright. He was also in favour of a safe compulsion. Professor Brewer proposed a vote of confidence in Mr. Dixon. Mr. George Cruikshank supported the motion, and said that among the 3,000,000 of teetotalers in this country there was not one neglected child. The motion was carried unanimously. Professor Huxley has been catechised by the Rev. W. H. Freemantle on his views of religious teaching. The correspondence at last turned on what was meant by "explaining" the Bible, the Professor wishing for "grammatical, geographical, or historical explanations"—teaching without these would be a mere pretence, but objecting to "theology proper." After some acute distinctions, the finale with the professor is—

I hearty concur in the spirit of what you say respecting the nature of that religious teaching which a child ought to have. Indeed, I hold that any system of education which attempts to deal only with the intellectual side of a child's nature, and leaves the rest untouched, will prove a delusion and a snare, just as likely to produce a crop of unusually astute scoundrels as anything else. In my belief, unless a child be taught not only that doing what is right is wise (which is morality), but also that the right is above all things beautiful and lovable (which, as I understand the term, is religion), education will come to very little. I believe, further, that in the present chaotic state of men's thoughts on these subjects, which leads them to confound religion with theology (though I conceive the two have no more to do with one another than the appreciation of the beauty of the Apollo Belvedere has with a belief in the oracles of Delphi), the only practicable method of not altogether excluding religion from the education of the masses is to let them read the Bible, and permit the many noble thoughts and deeds mirrored there to sink into their hearts—as they will do, if no too dense theological fog obscures the significance of the ethical ideal.

Mr. Joseph Guedalla addressed a meeting of the ratepayers on Saturday at the Eyre Arms, and was declared to be a fit and proper person to represent the borough.

FINSBURY.—Amongst the new candidates for this division are Mr. John Sands, an experienced educationist, and Dr. Tomkins, D.C.L. A successful meeting on behalf of the latter has been held at the Spa Chapel Schoolroom. The doctor said he did not admire what was called compulsory education, but preferred to create the public sentiment among parents, that it would be a shame not to educate their children or keep them away from school. In answer to a question, he said he would object to sectarian teaching in the day-school, and left that to the Church and the Sunday-school. A meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. Thomas Chatfeild Clarke, to the number of about seventy, was held at Myddelton Hall, on Friday last, to take steps to promote his candidature. Letters were read from the Rev. Dr. Edmond, the Rev. Jesse Hobson, and others, regretting their absence; but amongst others present were the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the Rev. Mr. Ierson, and Messrs. Sinclair, Chambers, Spokes, Horrell, Glover, Preston, Paddington, Jeffery, Bromley, &c., many of whom took part in the proceedings. An executive committee was formed. Mr. B. Lucraft has issued an address to the electors of Finsbury, in which he says it is highly desirable that members of all classes should be elected to the School Board. As one of the working-class, in the strictest sense of the term, sharing largely the esteem and confidence of many of his fellow workmen, knowing their wants and desires far better than can be known by those not so connected, he would be able to bring to the consideration of many questions the knowledge which may be necessary to a proper understanding of them. A meeting held in the Goswell-road Schools, on Friday evening, pledged itself to use every means to secure the return of the Rev. J. Rodgers, M.A., of the St. Thomas Charterhouse Schools, for Finsbury. Mr. Rodgers's claims are based upon the fact of what he has done, and is doing, for education, viz., superintending and solely managing one of the largest educational institutions in the borough.

LAMBETH.—On Thursday night, the Rev. G. M. Murphy, a candidate for Lambeth, addressed a crowded meeting of the ratepayers of that district in the Bible Christian Meeting-house, Waterloo-road; Mr. E. H. Rabbits, chairman of Mr. Murphy's committee, presided. The reception accorded to Mr. Murphy was exceedingly favourable. He spoke of the abuse of school endowments, and insisted strongly on religious equality in the matter of teaching the young as well as the old; also upon economy and efficiency. At the close a hearty vote of confidence was accorded to the rev. gentleman. The name of Mr. Benjamin Hannen, brother of the judge, and a member of the great building firm of Holland and Hannen, is mentioned as a candidate for Lambeth. Mr. Charles White, of Kennington-cross, Church of England candidate, has issued an address to the electors of Lambeth. Sir T. Tilson and Mr. Charles Fen are candidates for the same division. Mr. J. E. Tresidder, a veteran supporter of Sunday-schools, is also a candidate.

SOUTHWARK.—Mr. E. H. Bayley stands as a working men's candidate. He approves of compulsion in the strictest sense. Mr. Crescens Robinson advocates "an open Bible and free religion." Mr. James Wallace, of Long-lane, Bermondsey, a large employer of labour, has, in compliance with a requisition, consented to contest one of the seats at the board for Southwark, and is the only Roman Catholic candidate, it is stated, who, in any of the metropolitan boroughs, has presented himself. It is stated that Mr. Wallace and Mr. Bayley will "run" together, and receive the whole support of the Roman Catholic ratepayers, as well as a large portion of that of the other denominations.

WESTMINSTER.—At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Westminster School Board on Friday a letter was read from Sir C. Trevelyan, in reply to an invitation which had been sent to him to become a candidate for the board, in which he stated that, although there are other prior claims upon his time, he had so strong a sense of the righteous national work of the London School Board, that, if his fellow citizens should determine to elect him, he should consider it to be his duty to assist to the best of his ability. He was in favour of religious instruction—unsectarian if possible, but at any rate religious—and, according to his view, the most urgent and indispensable work of the board would be to bring the large number of neglected children in our streets under proper moral and intellectual training, in order that they might earn their subsistence by some honest industry. After a short discussion, it was unanimously resolved to put in nomination Sir C. Trevelyan, Mr. F. Harrison, and Mr. A. Hobhouse, and return them free of cost. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P. for Calne, has, in pursuance of a numerously-signed requisition, offered himself as a candidate for the Westminster district. With his lordship will stand Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., just returned from America. The candidates agreed upon by the Westminster School Board Association are Viscount Sandon, M.P., Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College; the Rev. Dr. Rigg, of the Wesleyan Training College; and Mr. Mudie, as the representative of the Sunday School Union, being three Churchmen and two Nonconformists. Mr. G. W. Martin announces himself as a candidate for the representation of the City of Westminster on the London School Board. Mr. Martin has for many years been connected with various training colleges, and has in other ways been much engaged in the cause of national education.

CANDIDATES' ADDRESSES.

Mr. W. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., has issued his address as a candidate for the Finsbury district. In it he adverts to the action which he personally took in Parliament to secure one School Board for the whole of London, the effect of which is that the charge for additional schools will be borne by a common fund. In the matter of education, he disavows any party feeling; and this is perhaps the reason, he observes, why those who differ widely from him on other subjects have honoured him with an invitation to become one of the crew of the life-boat which he has helped to build for the rescue of children from ignorance and misery. He asks, for comrades, men whose hearts are in the work, like his own. He has no faith in education that is not fitted to make home healthier and happier, the child more dutiful, the youth more thoughtful, and the man more temperate and reverent, hopeful and wise. "The new law," he adds, "affords every facility for Christian teaching, while it imposes disputed forms and doctrines upon none. It is capable of effecting incalculable good, but its success or failure must depend upon the people."

The Rev. J. Allanson Picton, M.A., who has been invited to stand for Hackney in the interests of the working classes, says that he accepts the Act of last session rather as a step in the right direction than as a perfect measure, while ready faithfully and loyally to carry out its provisions. He says—

My ideal of a National School system has always been a scheme that included compulsory attendance on some adequate means of instruction, with entire freedom for parents to select the teaching they prefer; free instruction for all who wish to avail themselves of it; with the strict limitation of national day-school instruction to secular knowledge, which I do not regard as excluding moral principles.

While, however, this is my ideal, I am happy to accept the nearest approximation to it which is possible under present circumstances; but so far as the Act gives permissive power for an advance in the direction indicated, I am in favour of its immediate and decisive application in this sense.

Should you, in co-operation with the other metropolitan districts, elect a board determined at once to obtain the authority for which the Act provides, our streets might, in twelve months, be swept clear of the neglected children who otherwise will form the dangerous classes of another generation; and schools fitted for their reception would make them useful members of society.

The Family, the Church, and the School each should have their place in any complete idea of education. And as the Churches ought to be relieved from any responsibility for secular instruction, so, through their Sunday-schools and pastoral influence, they may fairly be expected to free the teacher of reading, writing, arithmetic, history, or science of any danger of entanglement in sectarian disputes. At the same time I believe that no religious teaching can ever be inspiring except that which is the issue of affection.

On these grounds I am anxious to see the establishment of purely secular day-schools, but would faithfully protect in their undoubted rights, those schools which, in accordance with the Act, profess unsectarian religious teaching.

I would carefully guard against any rash increase of the rates, but I am of opinion that a judicious extension of free instruction and industrial schools would soon pay for itself, by a diminution of the burden imposed by our criminal population on the one hand and by our pauperism on the other.

Mr. W. Green, of Stormont House, who is also a candidate for Hackney, expresses in his address his hearty concurrence with the provision of the Education Act prohibiting the use of public money for sectarian purposes, and his objection to the exclusion of the Bible from the schools of the land. In respect to the remission of school fees on the score of poverty, he thinks much care will be necessary in order that the children of the poor may receive instruction without their parents being pauperised in the process. Mr. Green thinks also that caution will be necessary in the application of the principle of compulsion. "The necessities of the poor in their domestic life will have to be carefully considered by the Board in dealing with excuses allowed under this Act, whilst at the same time taking care that the children shall not be deprived of its benefits through idle or trifling excuses." He is also strongly impressed with the value of industrial schools, and claims the support of the ratepayers of Hackney as having laboured from his youth in the cause of education, and almost exclusively among the children of the poor.

Dr. F. J. Tomkins, of the Inner Temple, offering himself for Finsbury, states that he has been one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Education in British North America, and has had nearly one hundred schools under his supervision. He has visited the public schools of the United States and those of Germany. He is in favour of the reading of the Bible, but would not enforce its use, and he believes that the education rate will repay itself in reduction of other burdens.

Mr. J. E. Tresidder, a candidate for Lambeth, agrees with most of the candidates throughout London in the necessity for compulsion. He has for twenty-eight years devoted his best energies to the spread of secular and religious instruction in the borough, and he would still have the Bible read in schools, leaving further religious instruction to religious teachers.

The Rev. Benjamin Waugh, of Woodland-villas, Blackheath, addressing the electors of Greenwich, says that, having been practically acquainted with the working of one British school under the revised code, and with another under the voluntary system, he has seen alike their excellences and defects. He is in favour of free schools in destitute districts, compulsory attendance, reading of the Bible without sectarian teaching, and of industrial schools wherever the character of the population renders such things desirable.

Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow has issued his address to the ratepayers of the Marylebone School district, as a candidate for representing them at the Metropolitan School Board. Sir Sydney says he is "most anxious to secure for every child in the metropolis suitable elementary instruction." Referring to the religious aspect of the question, he says he is in favour of reading the Bible without note or comment, believing that course to be in strict accordance with the spirit of the clause in the statute which directs that religious instruction in rate-aided schools should be wholly undenominational and free from creed or formula. He is in favour of compulsory attendance at the schools, feeling confident that in London the intentions of Parliament cannot be perfectly accomplished by any other means. At the same time he should be inclined to introduce the system of fines for non-attendance very cautiously, and with due consideration for the previous habits of the parents and children.

The Rev. G. M. Murphy, candidate for Lambeth, pledges himself to do his best to secure first-class teaching power at as economical a cost as may be compatible with the efficient instruction of the people. He would insist on the righteous distribution of educational endowments, which had been largely warped from their original intent, and made rather to supplement the plenty of the rich than to meet the exigencies of the poor. Mr. Murphy is in favour of science and art classes, meeting places, museums, &c., in order that poor students who show aptitude for acquirements in advance of merely elementary education may have the opportunity of developing their powers for their own advantage and the common good. Setting his face like a flint against any parent or child having to submit to any disadvantage on account of what they may or may not believe, he would rigidly adhere to the unsectarian aspect of the Act. Mr. Murphy refers with some confidence to his fourteen years of public life and not unsuccessful labours in the borough as an earnest for the future.

TOWER HAMLETS.—On Thursday night a crowded meeting of the ratepayers of the Tower Hamlets was held at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, for the purpose of hearing from Messrs. E. N. Buxton and E. H. Currie, two of the candidates, a statement of their opinions. Mr. Buxton spoke of his active connection with the British and Foreign schools. He believed that ninety-nine out of every 100 of the ratepayers were in favour of the Bible being read in the schools, and that the majority of parents were willing that their children should receive a religious education free from sectarianism. Mr. Currie then addressed the meeting. A resolution in support of the two candidates was adopted. Amongst the independent candidates for this division is Mr. Thomas Scrutton, who will probably receive the general support of the Nonconformists of the borough.

WORKING MEN CANDIDATES.—The following are the names and occupations of the working men candidates for seats in the respective metropolitan boroughs on the London School Board:—City of London, none; Westminster (2), Messrs. George Potter (manager of *Beehive* newspaper), and George Shipton (house decorator and painter); Marylebone (1), Mr. William Cremer (joiner); Chelsea (2), Messrs. William Harry (joiner) and John Osborne (plasterer); Hackney (1), Mr. Hales (elastic web weaver); Tower Hamlets (1), Mr. Frederic Cohn (cigar-maker); Finsbury (1), Mr. Benjamin Lucraft (cabinet-maker); Lambeth (2), Messrs.

Robert Applegarth (secretary of Amalgamated Carpenters' Society) and Mr. Thomas Mottershead (silk-weaver); Southwark (1), Mr. William Stafford (box-maker); Greenwich (1), Mr. Thomas D. S. Floyd (baker). Owing to the large number of clerical, dissenting, professional, and middle-class candidates, the working men state they are confident, by the aid of the cumulative vote, to carry at least one working man in each borough. In Westminster, Lambeth, and Chelsea, where there are two working men candidates, efforts are being made to induce one to retire before the day for nomination.

THE COUNTRY.

Special orders have been issued by the Education Department for the immediate election of School Boards in the following boroughs:—Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Congleton, Aberystwith (Cardigan), Bradford (Yorkshire), Middlesborough, Bootle-cum-Linacre, Stockport, Salford, Rochdale, Bolton (Lancashire), Coventry, Gateshead, Bridgwatèr, Nottingham, Stockton-on-Tees, Chipping-Wycombe, and Wolverhampton. The Boards for Leeds, Sheffield, and Bradford are to consist of fifteen members each. In Leeds the election is fixed for Monday, the 28th instant. In Sheffield there is existing school accommodation for 27,000 children, leaving about 10,000 unprovided for.

The annual meeting of the National Education Union was held in Manchester on Thursday; Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, M.P., occupied the chair. The annual report set forth that the executive, while rejoicing that the Education Act had disappointed the promoters of a compulsory secular system of national education, and thwarted the designs of those who sought the overthrow of the existing denominational system, expressed unfeigned regret at the concessions which had been made to the League. The income of the union during the year amounted to 7,961*l.*, and the expenditure to 7,722*l.* In consequence of the threatened action of League and political Nonconformists, in the next session of Parliament, to amend the act of the past session, the executive had determined vigorously to continue their organisation. The adoption of the report was moved by the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., seconded by Mr. Birley, M.P., and supported by the vicar of Carmarthen. Mr. Birley, M.P., was elected chairman of the executive. A resolution pledging the meeting to support the union was passed.

The Birmingham Education Union has issued an appeal for subscriptions towards a special effort to provide denominational schools for Birmingham. It is proposed to raise 16,000*l.* before Christmas.

An influential meeting was held at Rochester on Thursday, Viscount Sydney, lord-lieutenant, in the chair, to consider the education question as affected by the recent act. Earl Darnley, the Bishop of Rochester, and others addressed the meeting, which resolved to raise 50,000*l.* for promoting Church schools in the diocese. At Hertford on the following day a meeting was held, and about 2,400*l.* promised. Earl Brownlow said that the only question for the farmers was whether they would subscribe liberally towards the building of a school connected with the Church of England, or whether they would prefer totally secular education. The Marquis of Salisbury said everybody must pay in some form, and the question was not whether they should support education, but whether they would support the voluntary system or a school rate. He would represent to farmers and landowners that it was a better pecuniary investment to support the voluntary system; for if they did not build a school Government would come and build one for them, and it would not end there, for they would have to continue to pay rates to support the school. But if they came forward liberally now, and enabled schools to be built independently of the Government, those schools would not fall to the ground, and when once the present difficulty was tided over the friends of the Church would be able to maintain their schools.

In Cornwall the clergy and laity of the Church of England are taking active measures to prevent the adoption of the compulsory clauses of the Education Act in the county. Above thirty vestry meetings have been held during the last fortnight, and on each occasion it has been resolved to promote an extension of the present system, increasing school accommodation where necessary. Canvassers for subscriptions generally report good results, most of the old subscribers increasing their contributions, while the farmers are especially noticed as showing an anxiety to prevent a rate. On Tuesday a large public meeting, presided over by the rector, was held at Redruth, and it was stated that additional school accommodation would have to be provided for about 500 children. A committee was named to confer with and assist the overseers in preparing a report as to the actual needs of the parish. At St. Blazey and St. Erth, on the same day, well-attended meetings were also held, the general desire being to steer clear of Government interference.

A large and influential conference of pastors and delegates of the Somerset County Association was held at Bridgewater on November 4th to consider the application of the Elementary Education Act to the circumstances of the county. G. B. Sully, Esq., Mayor of Bridgewater, presided, and a paper containing information and practical suggestions was read by Rev. E. S. Prout, M.A. A long discussion ensued, in which strong opinions were expressed in favour of undenominational schools, and of an early application, wherever practicable, for school-boards, both from boroughs and county parishes. A resolution was unanimously passed instructing the executive committee to exercise special supervision in this matter.

In Dorset and Devon active steps are being taken by the clergy and landowners. The Hon. Mark Rolle has given 100*l.* for the Exmouth School. He intends to give, it is said, 500*l.* besides his annual subscriptions towards the support of the various schools on his property. At Moretonhampstead, in South Devon, a committee has been elected to supply additional means of education. It appears that in the diocese of Exeter there are 670 parishes, exclusive of the large towns, and of these 310 have sufficient schools, and 261 inefficient schools; sixty-four require buildings. The Earl of Devon, at the meeting held at Moretonhampstead on the subject, expressed a hope that the movement would be instrumental in securing a sound religious teaching throughout the diocese.

PUBLIC BODIES.

The Central Nonconformist Committee on Education, having its head-quarters in Birmingham, has just issued a circular to Nonconformists in the rural districts, calling attention to the strenuous efforts being made all over the country to supply immediately all deficiencies in the accommodation afforded by the denominational schools, in order that the ground may be covered by such schools. It is pointed out that if this effort should prove successful, denominational schools would hold their ground for many years to come. Clause 8 in the Education Act is regarded as a safeguard against the granting of applications for further building purposes. That clause provides that the education to be afforded in new schools for which grants are sought shall be "suitable for the children of the district." It is, therefore, urged by the committee that Nonconformists should petition against any grant that is applied for, whenever such a grant "would enable the denomination on whose behalf it is made to provide school accommodation for a larger proportion of the children of the district than it can claim as its own." The department, it is stated, has already refused grants on this ground.

The National Society, anxious to promote as far possible the purpose of the Elementary Education Act, at their meeting on Wednesday agreed to the following resolution:—"That schools may be received into union whose trust-deeds shall contain the first three paragraphs of the 7th section of the Elementary Education Act, accompanied with the following proviso: Provided that, if any difference of opinion shall arise between the managers of the school and the Education Department with reference to the time-table aforesaid, and if the managers pass a resolution at a meeting composed of the majority of the managers for the repayment of any grant made in aid of establishing the said school out of the Parliamentary grant for education, and the said managers repay that amount to the Lords of the Treasury, the whole of this clause thereupon be void and of no effect.' That this proviso apply to schools having trust-deeds without this clause, if the Government will consent to endorse the same on the trust-deed."

In a letter to the *Times*, the Bishop of London says that whatever may prove to be the working of the Act, it is certain it has given a powerful impulse to voluntary effort and private beneficence. There was much need of this, especially in the metropolis:—"It is well known that one of the objects of the Bishop of London's Fund was to provide schools in poor and populous districts, and to this object a considerable sum, not less, I believe, than 33,000*l.*, has been devoted. It was found, however, when a careful inquiry was instituted at the close of last year into the result of six years' efforts, that while the increase in the number of ecclesiastical districts, churches, clergy, and lay helpers, had, under the operation of the Fund, surpassed the expectation of even the sanguine, the number of schools had not advanced in the same ratio; and it was determined, irrespective of any expectation of legislation on the subject, to appropriate this year a larger proportion of our income towards the provision of schools. The passing of the Act, however, called for more vigorous action. Whatever is done must now be done at once; and an opportune legacy of 10,000*l.* enabled the Board to apply this sum also towards the supply of educational deficiencies in the metropolis. Fourteen districts have been selected where the need is most pressing, and where there is, at the same time, the greatest probability that the grant made will secure the completion of the schools, and there is every reason to believe that additional school room will then have been provided for nearly 8,000 children. But, after all, these cases are but selections; there are other applications which ought to be met. A special appeal has been made by the committee, by an advertisement which has appeared in your columns, for a sum of 6,000*l.* to 7,000*l.* to be raised, if possible, within this month, in order to enable us to aid in covering the bare places in the metropolis, as far, at least, as regards Church of England schools.

NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRIES IN AMERICA.—An editor in New Jersey recently published a long obituary notice of an uncle of his who died out in Australia and left 400,000,000 dols. to his only nephew. The intimate acquaintances of the editor regard this story as the preliminary measure of a carefully-devised scheme to get trusted for a couple of winter undershirts. A rival editor says persons who "have such articles for sale are warned not to give credit to any editor who tells such a story unless he has with him the dead body of the uncle, with the money in the pantaloons pocket of the corpse."

THE WAR.

RUPTURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

We regret to announce that the negotiations for an armistice which were carried on last week have entirely failed. After several interviews with Count Bismark, M. Thiers on Saturday received permission to go to the outposts at Sèvres in order to see M. Favre. He went at eight in the morning and did not return to Versailles till past four o'clock in the afternoon. It was remarked that the forts fired on Sèvres during his visit. M. Thiers had then another conference with Count Bismark, and it was hoped that some agreement might yet be arrived at, although M. Favre's attitude created difficulties. It is said that as late as Sunday morning agents of the French Government in this country received despatches of a hopeful character. But in the course of the day the French Government took a critical resolution, and on Monday afternoon M. Thiers received positive instructions to break off the negotiations and leave the German headquarters.

The chief obstacle to an armistice was, it appears, the difference between Count Bismark and the French Government on the question of supplies. The German Chancellor would not accede to the proposal for admitting food into Paris during the twenty-five days' armistice for holding the elections. On the other hand, the Provisional Government made the revictualling of Paris in proportion to the armistice a *sine quâ non*. It is also asserted that the French demanded not only liberty to revictual Paris, but to introduce fuel into the capital, and to revictual other towns against which the Germans were prosecuting warlike operations.

With the aid of information supplied in the letter of its Special Correspondent, the *Times* gives an outline of the course of the negotiations between M. Thiers and Count Bismark:—"The strange pair just saw each other when M. Thiers passed through Versailles on his way from Tours to Paris to receive from the Provisional Government authority to treat; but it was not until his return from the capital that serious negotiation began. M. Thiers spent long hours in discourse with the Chancellor, and his interview was repeated again and again. Almost exhausted by labours and anxieties too great for his age, his vigour returned, and his mental energy was never more vivid than when in deliberation with Count Bismark. 'The Chancellor received him with much courtesy, and, it is said, is favourably impressed by him, as he was, indeed, by M. Jules Favre.' The truth is that the Chancellor gave him his swing, and the veteran Minister used as he knows so well how to use 'the wonderful instrument French becomes in his mouth.' At the close of the interview he had hope. At the end of a second interview he did not despair. He became, indeed, *très content* with his progress. And yet all the while Count Bismark had said nothing. He had watched with true intellectual interest the play of mind, the command of language, the persuasiveness of manner, but neither manner, language, nor mind shook his resolution in the slightest degree. Paris was besieged, but, subject to this fact, the Count was not only willing but desirous that a Constituent Assembly should be elected, and would render every possible facility to enable it to be chosen. Then the Chancellor will admit the propriety of allowing food to be conveyed to Paris sufficient for the days of suspended hostilities? The Chancellor, with the gravest politeness, could only express his regret, by way of reply, that such a suggestion was incompatible with the fact that Paris was a besieged city. More energy, more arguments, more sonorous sentences from 'the old man eloquent,' until the Provisional Government cut short negotiations which purposely wasted time that could not be spent in vain."

Turning from this summary to Dr. Russell's detailed letter, we take an interesting personal sketch,—

When I entered the room, he (M. Thiers) was seated in an armchair, and seemed to have grown far older than the lapse of years since I saw him in 1867-8 quite accounted for, but he rose lightly from his seat, and as he spoke the air of languor and weakness vanished from his face, which was lighted up with his old animation. And how he does speak! What a wonderful instrument French becomes in his mouth! He had hope—some—that an armistice could be arranged. He had sent to Tours, and Count Bismark was satisfied with his powers from the Paris Government. But then there were, no doubt, great difficulties. He would remain in Versailles and do his best, and if he failed—why, he would return to his family and await the end. He had travelled 3,000 leagues, accompanied by Madame Thiers, who never left him, for fear he should fall ill on the road. Her sister was with her. He had had palpitations of the heart, but, on the whole, he was better than he could have expected, and was sustained wonderfully on his long travel. In the evening M. Thiers dined in a private room, off the large dining-room, of the Hotel des Reservoirs. He had a small party of French gentlemen with him. By a strange coincidence, indeed, as he was passing through the crowded antechamber, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern and he were standing side by side, and I doubt if either knew the other, the Prince being in his usual plain Prussian uniform, worn by many around, and M. Thiers being, of course, *en bourgeois*, and in a rapid transit to his room. His dinner hour was at 7.30. The German Princes dined at their usual hour, seven o'clock, and the Crown Prince, who was dining with the Grand Duke of Coburg in the large room, very

probably saw the French Minister on his way. To-day M. Thiers is to have another interview with Count Bismark. The Chancellor has treated the aged statesman with much courtesy, and it is said is favourably impressed by him, as he was, indeed, by M. Jules Favre.

A curious announcement or rumour appears in a letter of the *Telegraph* correspondent at Versailles:—"I may hint to you that Europe will probably find itself taken aback, in less than a week, by a new triumph of Count Bismark's genius—achieved in quite another direction than that upon which public attention is for the moment riveted. Prepare to be astonished, O ye nations! I do not think you will be disappointed."

Upon this the *Telegraph* remarks:—"It is impossible to avoid connecting this allusion with what is known of certain meetings at Wilhelmshöhe, and of negotiations with Marshal Bazaine and the army that surrendered at Metz. Can it be that we must look in this direction for the forces that are to maintain order in Paris? There are now, it is calculated, some 300,000 French soldiers in German keeping—an army that might be available for the restored Emperor, especially if he returned with the support of German allies."

The following is the account given of the failure of the negotiations in an official despatch from Versailles dated Monday:—"In the five days' negotiations with M. Thiers, the offer of an armistice was repeatedly made to him on the basis of the maintenance of the military *status quo*, the armistice to last any time up to twenty-eight days, for the purpose of holding the elections, the same also to be held in the occupied parts of France. He was, however, after frequent consultation with the Paris Government, not empowered to accept either one or the other, and he demanded before all the provisioning of Paris without being able to offer any military equivalent. This demand being considered unacceptable by the Germans from a military point of view, M. Thiers yesterday received notice from Paris to break off the negotiations."

The Berlin semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* says:—"The French Government and that portion of the people who voluntarily or involuntarily allow themselves to be guided by them having refused to listen to reason, the cannon will be resorted to for giving them a lesson. We have done all in our power to spare the unfortunate capital of France this last catastrophe. Those who, having usurped the Government of France, lack the courage to recognise facts and accept the consequences of the situation will be responsible for the blood of the thousands who will suffer from the impending disasters."

It is a mistake to suppose that Earl Granville proposed anything more than a simple armistice. He left the belligerents to settle the terms. His despatch to the Prussian Government is now published. His lordship, after some preliminary remarks on the impolicy of mediation, says that Count Bismark's circular, indicating that thousands may die of starvation in consequence of prolonging the struggle before Paris, makes it a positive duty on the part of Her Majesty's Government to leave nothing undone to avoid so great a calamity. His lordship goes on to say:—

It is undoubted that such an operation as the reduction of Paris by famine or bombardment, although without precedent as to its magnitude, is authorised by the practice of war; but it is equally certain that, involving, as stated by Count Bismark, not only the ruin, but the death, with incidents of peculiar horror, of hundreds of thousands of non-combatants, every one would admit it should not be resorted to until all possible alternatives had been exhausted. Presuming a successful issue to an attack on Paris at no distant time, it is not unreasonable to compare with its advantages, the prospective disadvantages which may ensue; and the fact that some of these touch the feelings of mankind as much as their reason, does not discourage Her Majesty's Government from laying them before the King and his advisers. The bitter recollection of the past three months may be effaced by time and by a sense of the conduct and valour of the enemy in the field. There are degrees of exasperation, and the probability of a fresh and irreconcilable war must be greatly increased if a generation of Frenchmen behold the spectacle of the destruction of a capital, a spectacle associated with the deaths of large numbers of helpless and unarmed persons, and the destruction of treasures of arts, sciences, and historical association of inestimable value and incapable of being replaced. Frightful as such a catastrophe would be to France, and dangerous as I believe it would be to the chances of future peace to Europe, Her Majesty's Government believe that to none would it be more painful than to Germany and its rulers. The French Government, acting upon considerations which appear to them conclusive, have, since the meeting of Count Bismark and M. Favre, declined to propose negotiations for peace. But Her Majesty's Government have assumed the responsibility of urging the Provisional Government to agree to an armistice which might lead to the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the re-establishment of peace. Her Majesty's Government have also not failed to represent to them the importance of making every concession compatible with their honour in the present circumstances of the war. Her Majesty's Government are not authorised to say so; but they cannot believe that such representations to the French Government will remain without effect.

The glory of the German efforts to vindicate the right of self-constitution will, his lordship thinks, be increased if it can be truly said in history that the King of Prussia had exhausted every attempt for peace before the orders for the attack on Paris were given, and that the conditions of peace were just, moderate, and in accordance with true policy and the sentiments of the age.

Among the proposals which have been pressed on the Government of Defence and leading men in Paris by friendly advisers is the establishment of absolute free trade and the reduction of armaments. It is stated that both the Provisional Government and the chief members of the Opposition are favourable to these ideas, and are willing to embody them in a treaty of peace.

While the armistice was under consideration, the *Gazette de France* gave the following as likely to be the terms of peace which Germany would demand:—The treaty of peace which the Constituent Assembly shall be called together to ratify will involve disarmament, the pledge to maintain on foot only an army of a determinate strength, a considerable money indemnity, the abandonment definitively of the war material which has already fallen into the hands of the enemy, and finally—bitter draught—the cession of Lorraine and Alsace, which are to be joined to the Palatinate of Bavaria, and to form a neutral State like that of Belgium, incorporated between France and Germany. As for Prussia, she will reserve to herself only the right to acquire for ready money from the King of Holland the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; for she will not permit the situation of a neutral State to prevent her from having a door open upon France.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

The official *Staats-Anzeiger* of Saturday repeats the now familiar assertion that all the preparations for the bombardment of Paris have, during the six weeks' investment, so far progressed that only the King's commands are now required for the commencement of the attack.

The *Times* correspondent at the royal headquarters explains that the reason of the delay in opening fire on Paris is not in any way connected with peace negotiations. It is simply the necessity of feeding the men before all other things which has caused the impediments to the armament of the batteries. All the horses and carts have been employed in bringing up supplies, and it is or has been in intervals of that work only that the transport of guns and ammunition could be effected. The writer adds that Paris intends to make its means of resistance very complicated. "The works near Valérien are growing daily, and the forms of the redoubts are becoming clearly defined. Men are working busily at the quarries beyond, and carts filled with chalk and stones for the foundations of the redoubts may be seen through the glass in long strings going and coming all day. It almost passes conjecture what these works can mean unless the French think the Prussians must have recourse to a regular siege, and intend to sap towards Fort Valérien. Barricades, mines, picrate of potash, and all the scientific machinery of war, will avail but little if the Germans once make good their footing in one or more of the detached forts. Then must come the real horrors of the siege, and the test of the courage of the defenders of the inner defences, because all the terrors of a bombardment of the city will be upon them. The weather is and has been horrible—pelting rain and heavy gales; but, bad as it is, the besiegers profit by it to a certain extent, and work with greater success than would await their efforts on clear, calm nights. The anxiety of the besieged is evinced by the incessant use of the electric lights at the forts."

The same writer says:—"Paris has not been taken yet. But the siege has not begun, and already the people are weary and miserable, although not a hostile shot has been fired into the place. It is not an engineer's question so much as a butcher's and baker's question how long Paris could hold out if no gun was ever fired, and the calculation, as I have said, gives sixty-five days as the utmost limit of the supplies now in the city. An armistice to permit the re-victualling of the city would be like a truce to permit an enemy to re-arm and equip for a new conflict."

In a letter to the *Cologne Gazette*, dated Berlin, November 4, it is stated that by order received the day before, further transports of guns and ammunition to the camp before Paris have been countermanded.

Further particulars are given in a Versailles despatch of the expulsion of the French from Le Bourget. The operation, as previously stated, was effected on Sunday last, by the 2nd division of the Infantry of the Guard, which is a portion of the Army of the Meuse, formerly the Fourth Army, under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony. The German report describes the fighting as "hot," and the loss, formerly stated to be "not inconsiderable," as including thirty-four officers and 449 men. The Germans drove the French out of fortified positions, taking thirty officers and 1,200 men prisoners. Dr. Russell telegraphs from Versailles:—"It is positively stated that Count Waldersee, Colonel of the Queen Augusta Guard Regiment, was treacherously fired on and killed at Le Bourget on October 30 by the French regiment which hoisted a white flag in token of surrender. Captain Verotha, who ran to help him, was also killed. Great indignation is manifested."

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

Under date Nov. 1, the Paris correspondent of the *Echo* gives the following account of the outbreak of the preceding day:—"The news of the surrender of Metz and the defeat at Bourget, coupled with the proposed armistice, were subjects too good for the Reds and Socialists of Belleville to let pass by. Consequently, down they came to the Town Hall to protest. For some hours they contented themselves with shouting, '*La Commune! pas d'armistice! levée en masse!*' but about two o'clock MM. Flourens, Pyat, and Blanqui, and others of the same dirty water, appeared on the scene, and the mob at once broke into the Town Hall, the guard on duty being too small to prevent them. The Government were at that moment assembled in council considering the instructions relative to the armistice M. Thiers should take back with him to Versailles. The roughs and their leaders had no sooner invaded the building than they proceeded to nominate a new Government among themselves, making use of the names of Louis Blanc, Rollin, and Victor Hugo to give an air of respectability to their work. This done, they besieged the hall where the Government were deliberating, and called on them to give in their resignation. In vain Trochu, Jules Favre, Arago, and others tried to reason with them; the moment for reasoning had passed; mob-law was the order of the day. Flourens then told them they were his prisoners, and placed some of his satellites at all the doors of the Town Hall, with orders to shoot any members of the Government who tried to escape. The news had now spread throughout Paris. Everybody was panic-stricken. The horrors of '93 were again to disgrace the gay capital. The audacity of the *coup* seemed to paralyse all. The Insurrectional Government immediately set to work making decrees for the election of the Commune, a *levée en masse*, distribution of property, &c.; after which they dined in the big hall, made speeches, and evidently thought themselves installed for ever. But, happily, they were mistaken. Recovering from the first shock, the National Guard saw the time had come for them to act, if they wished to spare Paris the bloody exhibition of another Reign of Terror. Moreover, General Trochu, Jules Ferry, and General Tamisier, Commander of the National Guards, had managed to escape from the Town Hall in disguise, and at once set to work to deliver their *confrères*. The whole of the National Guard was called out, and a couple of battalions of Mobile Guards sent for. It was now about midnight, and probably MM. Flourens, Pyat, and company had taken possession of the snug beds of the Town Hall. Trochu placed himself at the head of the Mobile Guards, who were so indignant that they could scarcely restrain themselves from dealing out summary justice on the insurrectionists, and Jules Ferry headed the National Guards, and down to the Town Hall they marched. Not wishing to spill blood, Trochu summoned MM. Flourens and his Belleville roughs to leave the place. At first they appeared inclined to resist; but, seeing the determined, indignant attitude of the thousands of armed citizens and soldiers outside, they thought twice, evacuated the place, and slunk home. One fact is generally attested, namely, that MM. Trochu and Jules Favre were brutally ill-treated by these roughs, who, as soon as they had invaded the Town Hall, set to work to pillage and destroy. Several shots were fired, but, strange to say, no blood was shed. To-day, All Souls' Day, has so far passed off quietly. The streets have been full of people going to and fro about the churches and cemeteries, doing their religious duties in memory of the dead. All the National Guard have paraded before Trochu's residence, and the Town Hall is strongly guarded. The Government have issued a notice that the population of Paris shall vote by 'yes' or 'no' on Thursday, whether or not they wish to proceed at once to the election of the Municipality and the Government."

Further particulars of these proceedings represent the demeanour of the "commune" as extremely passionate and violent. M. Flourens took the principal part, and entered the Council Chamber, followed by his partisans. He addressed the people from the table at which the members of the Government were sitting, and proposed the following new Government: Flourens, Félix Pyat, Ranvir, Mottu, Blanqui, Dorian, Delescluze, Louis Blanc, Millière, Victor Hugo, and Henri Rochefort. The name of Rochefort was objected to, and excited violent protests. M. Dorian refused to accept office, alleging his incapacity for the supreme direction of affairs. The rescue of the members of the Government was due to the energy of M. Picard, who left the Hôtel de Ville at the commencement, took measures to assemble the National Guard, protected the public establishments against a surprise, and despatched a battalion to relieve the Government. No conflict took place, nor any effusion of blood.

Paris has expressed its confidence in the Government of the National Defence by a decisive vote. The numbers were:—Ayes, 557,976; noes, 62,638. The election took place on Thursday, the day appointed, and passed off in perfect tranquillity.

In the evening the National Guards waited on General Trochu to congratulate the Government upon the result of the election. General Trochu said, "The Republic alone can save us." M. Jules Favre declared that the Government had sworn not to yield an inch of territory, and would remain faithful to its engagement. This speech was received, it is stated, with "enthusiastic applause."

The Paris *Official Journal* of Oct. 31, in announcing the surrender of Metz, says that Marshal Bazaine and his army were forced to surrender after heroic efforts, which the want of provisions and ammunition prevented them from continuing any longer. Paris would show herself worthy of these brave soldiers, and would be encouraged by their example, and by the hope of avenging them. No charge of treason or treachery against Marshal Bazaine would appear to be made in this article.

Owing to a disagreement with his colleagues on the subject of the municipal elections, M. Rochefort has resigned, and no official acts have been signed by him since the 20th ult.

After the disorders referred to above, General Trochu issued the following proclamation to the National Guards of the Seine:—

Nov. 1, noon.—Your attitude has saved the Republic from a great political humiliation, possibly from a great social danger, certainly from the ruin of our attempts at defence. The disaster at Metz, foreseen but deeply to

be regretted, very naturally disturbed public opinion and increased the public grief, and with respect to it the injustice was done to the Government of the National Defence of supposing that it had been informed of that event and had concealed it from the people of Paris; whereas, I declare the first intelligence only reached us on the evening of the 30th. It is true that a rumour of that event had been spread for two days previously from the Prussian advanced posts, but the enemy has accustomed us to such false intelligence that we refused to believe it. The lamentable occurrence at Bourget, where a detachment, after having surprised the enemy, was itself so wanting in vigilance that in its turn it allowed itself to be surprised, has deeply affected the public mind. Further, the proposition of an armistice, unexpectedly presented by the neutral Powers, was interpreted contrary to truth and justice as the prelude of a capitulation, while it really was a homage paid to the attitude of Paris and to the tenacity of the defence. That proposition was honourable for us. The Government indicated the conditions upon which it would accept it, in terms which appeared to it to be firm and honourable. It stipulated for a period of twenty-five days at least and the revictualling of Paris in the meantime, the right of voting for the elections to the National Assembly to be open to the citizens of all the French departments. Those are very different from the conditions that were previously proposed by the enemy of forty-eight hours' duration, and very restricted communication with the provinces for the preparations for the elections, no re-provisioning of Paris, the hostage of a fortress, and the prohibition to the citizens of Alsace and Lorraine from all participation in the vote for the national representation. The armistice now proposed is accompanied by other advantages which Paris can readily appreciate without my specifying them; and for that the Government of the National Defence is reproached with weakness, perhaps with treason. An infinitesimal minority, which can in no degree pretend to represent the feelings of the people of Paris, took advantage of the public excitement to attempt by violence to usurp the Government. The existing Government is conscious of having protected interests, the charge of which has not fallen to the lot of any preceding Government—the interests of a besieged city containing two millions of souls, and the interests of a liberty without limits. You have associated yourselves in that task, and the support which you have rendered to the Government will constitute its strength against internal enemies as well as against external foes."

A decree has been issued by the Government for the National Defence in Paris declaring that "France adopts the children of citizens who may die in its defence. The wants of their widows and of their families will be relieved by the State should they demand it."

Relative to the affair of Monday week, a correspondent writes:—"It appears that during the few hours the insurrectionists were 'in office' at the Town-hall they set to work most energetically. The first thing M. Blanqui did was to send a couple of his officers to the Ministry of Finance with an order for fifteen millions of francs! Fortunately the Minister did not lose his head; he invited the officers into his private cabinet, where they were dexterously locked up. M. Pyat drew up a lot of decrees, and sent them to the Government printing office, but the printers refused to compose them. Lists of intended victims were made out; the mayors were replaced; and, in short, all the paraphernalia of '93 was soon to be put in motion. But the sight of the Brittany Mobile Guards (who entered the Town-hall by a subterranean passage from the Caserne Bonaparte) in their very midst, singing ther native war song, and fixing their bayonets very unpleasantly, scattered these heroes right and left; some were found hidden on the roof of the building, others drunk in the wine cellars. It is most singular, but true, not a man was seriously wounded throughout the whole of the insurrection."

The greater number of the Mayors elected on Saturday belong to the Republican party, including MM. Saligny, Martin-Carnot, Corbon, Arnaud, Vautrain. Some partisans of the Commune were also chosen. For six of the elections a second balloting will be necessary.

The *Official Journal* of Sunday, speaking of the arrests which have been made, says that the Government would be willing to forget the violence displayed on the 31st ult., but that fresh intrigues, threatening the peace of the Republic, having become manifest on the 1st inst., it has become necessary to act with rigour; and the preliminary judicial examination into the affair will be proceeded with rapidly. Perfect order reigns in the capital. The troops in Paris have been formed into three armies, one of which consists of the Sedentary National Guard.

The French have constructed a continuous line of fresh earthworks, redoubts, and rifle pits between Mont Valérien and St. Denis.

The Mayor of Paris estimates the population at 2,036,000, exclusive of the regular army, or the Marines and Mobiles outside and within the lines.

"A Besieged Resident" writes to the *Daily News*, reckons that in three weeks from Oct. 28—that is about Nov. 18—the fresh meat will have been exhausted.

The *Lancet* has received by balloon post the following intelligence from its correspondent in Paris. It bears the date of October 21:—"Thirty-three days ago Paris was isolated from the outside world. Since that time occasional collisions with the enemy have caused a considerable influx of wounded into the various ambulances provided for their reception. As to the fatal casualties in action, however, very little is seen or even heard about them, for here dead men tell no tales, especially when they are buried on the field of battle. Of the wounded brought to the hospitals, it may be said that their chances of recovery are in a very direct proportion to the value set by the surgeons upon abundance of fresh air, cold water, superficial space, and good food. The troops suffer in some measure from the cold and wet weather we have lately had. Dysentery, fever, and erysipelas have caused some admissions; but upon the whole there is little sickness among them. The men who have to bivouac in the most advanced posts suffer most from these affections. The *tente d'abri*, although it keeps off the rain from the occupant, does not protect him from cold. The wounded in Paris are quite at a premium, there being a competition going on for their possession by the various establishments, public and private, that exist for their reception. Ladies tend them, write their letters, read to them, play cards with them, and, in fact, pet and make playthings of them in a variety of ways to which the conscripts and the mobiles had, previous to the war, been strangers, and to which, after it, they will be strangers again. Horseflesh is eaten by a good many people. It is now facetiously called 'siege venison,' and is, even when quite fresh, far 'higher' and more offensive to sight and smell than you would care to know. Beef and mutton reduced to 100 grammes per person daily; vegetables plentiful, but dear; bread abundant. Small-pox spreading, 300 deaths by it last week.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

On the 3rd inst. the Hotel de Ville at Tours was surrounded by a large mob, and the Government captured. A Committee of Safety was proclaimed, after some hours' deliberation. The National Guard, however, assembled in great force, and rescued the Government, and restored order.

At Marseilles the Revolutionary Committee which assumed the Government on Monday week is still in power, and M. Alphonse Gent, the Prefect sent from Tours by M. Gambetta, instead of being admitted to his functions, was shot at and wounded, but is now doing well. A conflict has for the time been averted. On the 3rd M. Esquiros issued an address to the inhabitants, announcing that he had irrevocably given in his resignation. He entreats them not to allow his name to become a pretext for internal conflict, and will not permit it to be associated with fratricidal struggles. The address concludes by appealing to all parties to unite against the invader. The Mayor issued a proclamation on the 4th, annulling the convocation of the electors for the nomination of an Administrator of the Department, as well as the election of a general to the command of the National Guards, which was ordered by the Revolutionary Commune in its proclamation of the 2nd inst.

At Lyons the Reds also continue in power, though they are more moderate than the Reds at Marseilles. Upon the publication of the intelligence of the surrender of Metz the following proclamation was issued at Lyons:—"The Municipal Council, impelled by the necessities of the time, decrees—That, rather than submit to the disgrace of a surrender, the city shall be defended until complete annihilation. The old men, women, and children alone may leave the city. Waverers before the enemy shall be regarded as deserters. Their names will be stamped with infamy.—The Maire of Lyons, HENON." Lyons is a city of 300,000 population. The country people all around were flocking in. The forces there are badly armed and badly commanded, and the fortifications very weak. A letter from Lyons says:—

The Lyonnaise have all along been lulling themselves with the idea that so long as Belfort and Besançon held out Lyons would have nothing to fear. The men of the Garde Sédentaire, up to thirty-five years of age, have been in barracks for some weeks past, and the remainder drill every day, at least an hour. Already great numbers are laid up, being totally unable to bear the fatigue of even a hour's hard work a day. The different battalions have their *postes de combat* already assigned them, and it is to be hoped that a sufficient quantity of ammunition for their muzzle-loading rifles will be forthcoming in due time. The two principal music-halls—the only places of amusement which have been opened this season—were closed this week. One of them is to be converted into a storehouse for grain, the other into an hospital. The prospects of the poor *canuts*, as the weavers are here called, are already dark enough. Thousands are out of work—honest, frugal, industrious men, who desire nothing better than to have plenty to do and to be left alone. Manufacturers, having been obliged to make enormous sacrifices on their existing stocks, will not be in a hurry to recommence work should the war terminate to-morrow. All other trades are suffering more or less, and the amount of misery before us this winter is terrible to contemplate. Many a parent here anxiously awaits the arrival of each scrap of news from Paris, Belfort, and New Breisach, the places to which most of the young Mobiles from here were sent.

General Bourbaki, notwithstanding the Tours proclamation reflecting on the defenders of Metz, has not resigned his command in the north, but is preparing to defend Amiens and Rouen. He is said to have some 80,000 men at his command. The Army of the Loire remains quiet. It is said to be concentrated near Le Mans, the railway junction, and to amount to 100,000 men.

Excellent accounts are said to have been received at Tours from Count de Kératry's camp at Conlie, in Brittany. The camp has been regularly entrenched, and is defended by heavy naval guns. It will form a *point d'appui* for operations against the enemy. Perfect order and discipline prevail. Count de Kératry is very popular, and displays great activity and power of organisation. Many applications have been received from officers of the regular army. The force is also well supplied with field artillery. Count de Kératry has received very liberal subscriptions from the inhabitants of Brittany.

General Werder's report on the capture of Dijon states, that "on the 30th of October General Beyer met with an obstinate resistance before the town. Prince William of Baden captured the heights of St. Appolinaire and the suburbs, after which the enemy retreated. On the following day the town was surrendered by the Municipality. Our losses were five officers wounded and 250 men killed and wounded. The losses of the enemy were very considerable." The Germans have destroyed the railway bridge at Dijon.

The Germans before New Breisach have taken Fort Mortier, with its five guns and garrison of 220 men. This work is not a part of the fortress of New Breisach, but stands about a mile from the town before the Strasbourg gate. The besiegers have now to take New Breisach itself. The place is constructed on the plan which Vauban almost uniformly followed in erecting his small fortresses.

(*Continued on page* 1075.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 9th, 1870.

THE WAR.

FAILURE OF THE ARMISTICE.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, NOV. 7.—According to private accounts from Paris, M. Jules Favre and the majority of his colleagues were in favour of the elections for the Constituent Assembly being held and the acceptance of the armistice negotiated by M. Thiers. General Trochu, on the other hand, was opposed to this, and his view prevailed.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, NOV. 7, 10 P.M.—After the French Government had declared through M. Thiers that they were unable to accept the German offer of an armistice to last as long as they wished on a basis of a military *status quo*, Count Bismark proposed that the Paris and Tours Government should appoint according as they desired a time for the elections, and announce when they should be held. The German leaders promised to permit the elections to be held, even in the occupied portion of France, without an armistice being declared, and on their parts to have them ordered, and to respect the freedom of election. Upon this M. Thiers had a consultation at the outposts with M. Favre and General Trochu, but returned to Versailles without being empowered to accept the German offer, and had, indeed, orders to break off the negotiations.

A telegram from Charny announces that Verdun has capitulated.

From the head-quarters at Versailles we learn that the Francs-tireurs have been several times repulsed between Colmar and Belfort, and that the latter town has been invested and communication established with General Werder.

It is stated in the *Paris Journal* that M. Rochefort is so disgusted with the treatment he has received from the people, that he has not only resigned but has left his lodgings, and his present address is not known.

From Tours we have an account of an engagement, in which the French Army of the Loire is said to have repulsed a German force near Veillière, and to have made sixty-four prisoners. The Germans left their dead and wounded behind them, but in what number is not stated. The French loss was four killed and thirty-one wounded.

Garibaldi has made a most stimulating speech to his followers. He says that they are fighting for the honour of Italy and for the universal Republic. His most important announcement, however, is that the corps is to advance. If he is really in a position to move, General Beyer presents the left flank of his column invitingly to him.

Marshal Bazaine has telegraphed to Madame Bazaine in Brussels, informing her that he has asked to be interned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and requesting her to join him there.

Lord Mayor Besley yesterday took leave of the officials at the Mansion House in a brief address, in which he acknowledged the great assistance they had rendered him during his year of office. His successor, Mr. Alderman Dakin, was afterwards sworn in at Guildhall with the usual formalities. To-day the new Lord Mayor proceeds to Westminster *vid* the Thames Embankment.

Great activity prevails in Woolwich Arsenal with a view of perfecting the armament of the reserve forces before the spring of 1871.

The Government has specially proclaimed under the New Peace Preservation Act the district around Templemore, county Tipperary, where the recent murder was committed; also the district around Clare, in King's County, where an attempt was made last Sunday week to murder a Mr. Fox while going to mass.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The Corn-Exchange was thinly attended by millers, and the business transacted was on a somewhat limited scale. In sympathy with the improvement noticed in the Liverpool market, the tone of this market was firm. There was a fair supply of English wheat on sale, and the arrivals from abroad were tolerably good. Sales in all descriptions were effected steadily, at the rates previously current. Barley was in good supply, but malting qualities, owing to its inferiority, was in limited request, at late rates. Grinding and distilling samples experienced a moderate inquiry, at full quotations. Malt was dull, but unchanged in value. The supply of oats was good. The inquiry was limited, but prices were supported. Beans and peas were purchased to a fair extent, on former terms. Flour was in limited request, but firm in value.

TO the ELECTORS of the TOWER HAMLETS.

DEAR SIRS,—You are doubtless aware that under the powers conferred by the Education Act, 1870, a London School Board is about to be formed. Five Members have been assigned to the Tower Hamlets, and the Election will probably take place towards the end of November. In order to avoid the labour and expense of a contested election, endeavours have been made to select five names which, it was hoped, might be generally acceptable to the constituency. These endeavours have not been successful.

Having been asked by many representative ratepayers to allow myself to be put in nomination, I have given my consent, feeling that such a request should not be otherwise treated.

My views on the subject of National Education may be described, in brief, as follows:—

I desire that efficient elementary education should be placed within the reach of every child in the country.

That, on the proved inability of the parents to pay the school fees, the same should be provided by the ratepayers.

I earnestly desire that Bible instruction should form part of the daily teaching, without sectarian bias, and having respect to the rights of parents and guardians, as regulated by the terms of the Act.

That attendance should be made compulsory; but looking at the difficulties involved in any means of legal coercion, they should be put in operation only when all other means have failed, and then with great care and discretion.

I believe that much expense may be saved if arrangements are made with the managers of many existing schools for the use of their buildings by the School Board for certain portions of the day.

I consider that the members of the Board should, in discharging their duties, so act that their denominational views are not even surmised.

I am, yours faithfully,
T. SCRUTTON.

73, East India-road, 13th October, 1870.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.
To the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of MARYLEBONE and the PARISH of ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to solicit your Votes and support as a Candidate for the honour of representing your District at the School Board for London.

If elected, I shall enter upon my duties with the sole desire of practically forwarding one of the most beneficent works of modern times, and of devoting to that work the best capabilities I possess. It will be my endeavour loyally and impartially—conforming both to the letter and the spirit of the law—to aid in administering the great measure of last Session.

As that measure, however, in effect remits to localities the decision of certain principles, it becomes necessary for Candidates to avow themselves on these points. I may say, then, that I would have national education undenominational and compulsory. I care little about the advancement of this or that abstract set of opinions. I wish simply to get the conditions which will ensure to every child, at a small charge or at none, sound elementary instruction. I am quite in favour of the open Bible being read in all schools, with the safeguards provided by the Act for the children of those who may conscientiously object. In acknowledging the supreme claims of religion, whilst carefully avoiding any denominational bias, we are giving a fair and harmonious interpretation to the intentions and provisions of the Act.

Remunerative, in the best and most patriotic sense, as must be all expenditure incurred in supplying educational wants, it must at the same time be remembered that the ratepayers of the Metropolis are already weighed down by a crushing load of taxation. The London School Board will have to combine the highest efficiency with an economy which, from the first, must be of the most searching character.

I think I may say that I enjoy the confidence and am acquainted with the views of the classes more immediately concerned in the due administration of the Act. We have laboured together in the past to obtain educational legislation; I am satisfied that we shall labour equally together in the future to secure the full fruits of that legislation.

As a resident in your district, I shall always be ready to watch over any local interests which may be involved in the action of the London School Board.

It is my sincere hope that all sects and all parties will cordially unite to seize upon the grand opportunity now before us of reaching and removing that dense mass of ignorance, otherwise so fraught with peril to the social and political life of our common country.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
JOSEPH GUEDALLA.

16, Mincing-lane, E.C., Oct. 24, 1870.

TO DRAPERS and OTHERS.—WANTED, in two or three months, a genuine ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, of a respectable character, chiefly ready money, returning £8,000 or £10,000 proof. Or a Wholesale Country Provision Trade might be entertained. State all particulars, and where situate. All communications received in strict confidence.—Address, A. B. C., care of Mr. Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Hobart Town.—Johnson Brothers, 28s. received.

"J. T." Bridgwater.—We still retain our objection to meddling with the subject.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

SUMMARY.

AFTER spending a week in his laudable endeavour to bring about the realisation of Earl Granville's suggestion for an armistice between the belligerents, M. Thiers has returned disappointed to Tours. There was much apparently to favour the effort. On Monday night week, after his visit to Paris, M. Thiers returned to Versailles with full powers to negotiate. In the capital itself there was unusual excitement owing to the receipt of the news of the Metz capitulation, and the disastrous affair at Le Bourget—an advanced suburb seized by some troops without General Trochu's orders, from which they were driven out by the Germans with terrible carnage. Hardly had M. Thiers left than the ultras of Paris suddenly invaded the Hotel de Ville, made the members of the Government prisoners, and decreed the Commune. But the revolutionists were soon dispossessed by the Mobile and National Guard. Curiously enough, not a drop of blood was shed in the course of this menacing revolt, owing perhaps to the lenieney of the Government. A proclamation was at once issued ordering a plebiscite, or vote of confidence in the Government of Defence, to be taken on Thursday, and the election of new Mayors for Saturday. By a majority of ten to one the Parisians expressed their approval of the policy of General Trochu and his colleagues, who after their vote, ventured to cashier such of the ringleaders of the *émeute* as held military positions. The news was conveyed to M. Thiers, whose hands were strengthened. It seems that Count Bismark offered to grant an armistice on the basis of the military *status quo* for twenty-five days, or for any shorter period fixed, in order that a Constituent Assembly might be elected, and to allow the elections to proceed without hindrance even in the occupied districts—about one-third of France. But the Prussian Chancellor resolutely declined to allow Paris, during the interim, to be victualled; and on this point the negotiations failed. It is said at Versailles that General Trochu was the sole obstacle to M. Thiers' success, but the accounts from Tours declare that the members of the Defence Government were unanimous in rejecting the German conditions, and in ordering the negotiations for an armistice to be definitely broken off.

If it be true that the fresh meat in Paris will not hold out beyond the 18th of this month, the city, if not revictualled, would, after the lapse of twenty-five days, have been at the mercy of the besiegers, though there is an abundance of bread and wine. Thus far the hardships endured by the Parisians have not been severe. Ordinary labour is nearly suspended, and most of the working men draw their pay as members of the National Guard. The duties of this force, some 400,000 strong, are not heavy, comprising a promenade on the ramparts once in ten days. General Trochu wants to form an outside army, but the volunteering into the line invited from the Sedentary Guard has been a failure. When they have promenaded they have done enough, and these amateur troops look to the provinces to save Paris. How soon their professions may be tested it is not easy to say. The German batteries are not yet ready, nor likely to be in position for another week—the railways being monopolised for the bringing up of supplies. It would almost seem as though the deadly fire would never open, and that Count Bismark is still expecting scarcity more effectually than Count Moltke's heavy artillery to subdue Parisian obstinacy.

The accounts from the departments hold out no hope to the beleaguered Parisians. During the time while negotiations have been proceeding, the army before Metz has been on the march. Two corps under General Manteuffel are advancing upon Amiens and Rouen; another section is making direct for Lyons, where the municipal authorities recommend annihilation rather than submission; a third portion is on the road to Orleans; and a fourth has arrived to strengthen the besiegers of Paris against sorties in force. The French Army of the Loire has lost the time for action, and General Bourbaki in the North, who still retains his command, can only act on the defensive. Verdun has fallen; Belfort and New Breisach are closely invested; and the army of the Vosges, together with Garibaldi's irregulars, can do little to arrest General Werder, who is stationed at Dijon, and will soon be supported by Prince Frederick Charles. According to a Tours paper, France has still six armies in the field with an aggregate of 425,000, but none of them are in a condition to face the disciplined and victorious Germans with any prospect of success.

The ex-Emperor has published a pamphlet to account for the military failures of the Empire which culminated at Sedan. It is a pitiable story of overweening confidence, of deception, of blundering, and of irresolution. The expected number of troops was not forthcoming on the frontier when the campaign was opened, and not a single army corps was prepared to take the field. The opportunity of taking the initiative as proposed by the Emperor having been lost, the Germans boldly assumed the offensive with the result recorded in history. It seems that Napoleon was from the first, together with MacMahon, opposed to the flank movement for relieving Bazaine, but that he was overruled by the Regency. When political rather than military considerations governed the movements of armies, and a plan of campaign was imposed from Paris "contrary to the most elementary principles of the art of war," success was impossible. In this pamphlet the Emperor has written his own condemnation. Though Count Bismark is credited with the intention to release the 300,000 French soldiers now in captivity, that they may return to their own country and restore the Empire, it is difficult, after reading this apology, to believe that the Prussian Minister can hope to hasten peace by so desperate an expedient.

We have remarked below on the forthcoming elections of School Boards in the metropolis and other large towns. While agitation is rising on this subject, strenuous efforts are being made throughout the country to supply immediately all deficiencies in school accommodation, in order that the ground may be covered by Denominational Schools, and no room be left for the establishment of schools under the direct control of the ratepayers. The Central Nonconformist Committee have issued a timely circular showing how the injustice which would thus be done may be averted. The Act declares that the elementary education provided must not only be "efficient" but "suitable." The committee say:—"Whenever, therefore, any application is made for a building grant for a new denominational school, or for the extension of an existing denominational school, the application should be resisted, if it would enable the denomination on whose behalf it is made to provide school accommodation for a larger proportion of the children of the district than it can claim as its own." This may be done by a memorial to the Education Department, which has already acted on this principle.

FAILURE OF THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

ENGLAND, no doubt, was happier than usual last Sunday, in the sanguine anticipation that the negotiations for an armistice of twenty-five days' duration, would get through the difficulties which environed them, and would ultimately lead the way to peace. Some announcement confirmatory of these hopes was eagerly looked for by almost everybody in the Monday morning papers. Great was the disappointment of the public to learn that the Government of National Defence inside Paris had recalled M. Thiers from Versailles, and, for the second time, had put an end to an intercourse which was intended to facilitate a pacific solution of the Franco-German quarrel. Probably, the first impulse communicated by the telegram to the British mind, was one of impatience. "What is it that these Parisians hope to do? what new illusion has taken hold upon them? what insensate idea has flashed across their imagination, that they thus jauntily risk the ruin of their city and their nation?" A little reflection, however, will suffice to show us that this is not a just temper in which to estimate the proceedings of the Parisian Government. Two or three considerations are likely enough to have influenced them, the force of which can only be adequately felt when it presses upon a responsibility as heavy as that which rests upon General Trochu and his colleagues.

In the first place, the Government of Defence may easily have fallen into the error, if it be an error, of attributing to Count Bismark a disinclination for the armistice, or at all events a carelessness with regard to it which he did not feel. Neither M. Thiers nor the Count appears to have been in a hurry to enter upon the inevitable discussion of the question relating to the re-victualling of Paris. There does not seem ground for the belief that the German negotiator intended, from first to last, not to concede this point without a military equivalent. Nor does it appear that M. Thiers entertained

any strong suspicion that the concession would not be made. Perhaps, General Trochu and M. Jules Favre shared the expectations of M. Thiers in this regard. At any rate, they were willing to face considerable danger in avowing their assent to the principle of an armistice, and showed some energy in pushing forward the negotiations. Was their abrupt recall of M. Thiers from Versailles due to the discovery of some new phase in the situation? and, if so, did it belong to the state of affairs outside Paris or within the gates?

Until our information is more complete it is quite impracticable for us to determine how far the French diplomatist, and those whom he represented, were in agreement during the progress of the negotiations. It is possible, though not very likely, that M. Thiers may have almost unconsciously concealed from the Government of Defence at Paris the full extent to which he was inclined to go in submitting to irreparable misfortunes, and that, on the other hand, the Government of Defence was less emphatic than it might have been in warning their negotiator against giving up too much in their name. The fact that he was outside Paris when they peremptorily recalled him, seems to indicate that the motive for their abrupt termination of negotiations must have originated in some change which had taken place within Paris itself. When further light is thrown upon the subject, however, it may turn out that M. Thiers and his friends were more closely *en rapport* with one another during the time he spent at the German head-quarters than any telegrams which have reached us would lead us to suppose. In that case, one can hardly affect surprise at the untoward result. The re-victualling of Paris must have been regarded by the French as an indispensable condition of an armistice of twenty-five days' duration; otherwise it could not in their view have had a basis in justice. They had fully expected, as a matter of course, that the condition would have been granted to them. As soon as they learnt that Count Bismark had refused his assent to that condition, except at the price of some further military advantage, can we be astonished at their suspecting Bismark's sincerity, and hastily, but proudly, withdrawing from the pending negotiation?

It is to be borne in mind, further, that even in the absence of all knowledge by General Trochu of the turn which negotiations outside the city were taking, the state of affairs inside was extremely unfavourable to further concessions. The Government of Defence had been deposed and imprisoned by their Communist rivals, and only rescued from danger and ultimately restored to authority by a Plebiscite of the Parisians. It seems almost certain that the large vote which they obtained, while it undoubtedly hinted the desire of the capital to bring the war to a close, may also, in consequence of some previous compromise by the Government, have indicated the sole basis upon which the Parisians wished it to be closed. What if the pledges given to the people inside Paris differed from the instructions previously given to their negotiator outside? General Trochu had faced the utmost anger of his rivals in vindication of the principle of an armistice—could he venture further to defy their expectations by agreeing to an armistice which would have placed France at a disadvantage? We have to weigh all these considerations before denouncing the act of the French Government as utterly unreasonable. It was pretty plainly under duresse. It could not do as it would. It was pressed upon by an immense mass of igorance and self-conceit. Even if it had got rid of illusions for itself, it had unfortunately fed the illusions of the people whom it served. Falsehoods always recoil upon the quarter whence they emanate. There is no durable strength in *seeming* to be, but in *being* only. Paris has craved for lies, and lies have been given to it. The consequence is that Paris exacts from its rulers promises which cannot be fulfilled, or which, if they could be, would be damaging to the future well-being of France.

The siege of Paris must now proceed. The inhabitants of that city will be compelled by fire and famine to recognise frightful facts, and to clear their minds of passionately-cherished fancies. Our Government has done its best to prevent the siege of Paris, and has once more failed in effecting its purpose. But we earnestly trust it will not, even in its benevolent desire to save the capital of France from bombardment or starvation, or both, listen to the advice of the *Times*, and stave off immediate evils by recklessly entailing upon Europe what may prove to be greater evils yet to come. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Earl Granville, we are persuaded, will guarantee Germany against any future invasion by France. They will feel, we are pretty sure, that they have no right to pledge future generations in order that the present one may escape from the violence of its own passions. It would be inexcusable folly for England to take upon herself the ultimate consequences entailed upon France by her vain-glory, or upon Germany by its newly-awakened lust of conquest. The Neutral States of Europe suffer already enough from the senseless protraction of this miserable war. They have done their utmost to save the combatants from mutual destruction, they must now leave them, we suspect, to realise the awfully bitter consequences of their ungovernable self-will.

GERMAN DISLIKE OF ENGLAND.

UNDER the above heading we publish in another column a sensible letter from the pen of a correspondent whose name will be familiar to many of our readers, and whose character entitles him to the respect of all who know him. Mr. J. A. Merrington writes to us to give some reasons which he regards as helping to account for a fact which, we fear, it is useless to deny and impossible to conceal—that the English people are looked upon with great dislike, not unmingled with contempt, by the German populations, or, more accurately speaking, it may be, by the Prussians. This fact, he tells us, does not arise from anything in connection with the present war. It dates much further back. It was to be discerned at half a glance at the period of the Indian Mutiny. The arrogant conduct of many of our countrymen when travelling on the Continent, the sarcastic references of our newspapers to poor German Princes among whom our Royal family have customarily sought matrimonial alliances, our paramount devotion to wealth in preference to intellect; and the conduct of our Government, and the sentiments of our people, in connection with the Schleswig-Holstein war, are referred to by our correspondent as having largely contributed to cause that repugnance of feeling which the victorious march of the Germans to Paris has served rather to inflame than to allay. He assures us—and, we fear he is but too near the truth—that England has nothing to expect from Germany, but may possibly have something to fear, and that success, instead of rendering the German people more alive to the blessings of peace, is fomenting in them a bellicose and sanguinary disposition which may hereafter breed trouble to Europe.

There is something, no doubt, in the causes with which our correspondent connects the ill-will of the Prussians to England. We suspect, however, that its true origin was anterior to any that he has mentioned. The neutrality of Prussia in the Crimean War, and the contemptuous tone in which it was assailed, not merely by the newspaper press of this country, but by many of our public men who ought to have known better, and, we may add, by the greater part of our population then drunk with a martial spirit, could not fail to leave upon the Prussian mind the most unfriendly impressions. Prussia on that occasion refused to be dragged by the Emperor Napoleon and Lord Palmerston into the crusade against Russia, and, in so refusing, did wisely. To have had the finger of scorn pointed at her for her pacific resolution, as if it implied national poltroonery, was not calculated to excite amiable feelings in her breast. It was then, especially, that, under the influence of a resuscitated military passion, we measured all human virtue by its fighting qualities, and taunted Prussia as a nation of visionaries and speculatists. The folly and the wrong have come back to us in kind. Other things have tended to hasten the retribution—things which we will not more particularly mention, because we have no desire to recall recollections which are a source of bitterness to German minds.

We are not sure, however, that severe commercial competition may not have had something to do with the sentiment we deplore. The Germans have, no doubt, been much annoyed by the energy, and, to some extent, the grasping manner, in which, wholly regardless of their feelings, we have elbowed them in the pursuit of business. There is little reason in treating this kind of rivalry as a ground of offence—and perhaps it may be maintained that the Germans have not been backward in the race with us for gold, and that they have been as pushing and successful in England as Englishmen have been in Germany.

After all, however, we hope that the unfriendliness of feeling towards us which is manifest in the German people just now, is rather accidental and passing, than natural and permanent. When this terrible war is over, and cool reflection takes the place of overheated passions, it is to be hoped that the conduct of England towards Germany in relation to the war will bear investigation and will receive its reward in an increase of respect. Our sympathies as a nation have been unmistakeably with her in her resistance of a wanton aggression. We have been impartial, it is true, in our administration of relief to the sick and wounded. But it remains to be seen whether our earnest efforts to alleviate the miseries of the war, as well as our attempts to prevent it, and, failing that, to localise and shorten it, will eventually tell against us in any reasonable mind. If they should do so, we must patiently bear the undeserved penalty. There will be no abatement, we hope, of benevolent activity. The poor creatures whom our help reaches will profit by, and generally bless, our charitable intervention on their behalf. We assume no credit to ourselves for discharging the duties of humanity. We wish to lay no inconvenient obligations on the Germans. We shall keep out of this war, if we can, to the end. We shall cautiously abstain from a policy of provocation, and, we trust, from a spirit of pharisaism. If we do this, although it is quite possible that we may for a season be misunderstood and misrepresented, as Prussia was in 1853-6, we have no misgivings as to what will come of it. Prejudice will gradually melt away, and the two peoples, whose interests are not essentially diverse, will learn to regard each other with friendly respect.

THE SCHOOL BOARDS—CHOICE OF CANDIDATES.

ALREADY instructions have been given for the election of School Boards in about twenty towns, including some of the largest centres of population. Ere long these places, as well as the metropolis, will be agitated and perplexed relative to the claims of rival candidates and the selection of suitable members. We therefore venture to state a few considerations which, in our view, ought to have weight with all persons who will soon be summoned to exercise their franchise as ratepayers, whether in London or the country, for the election of School Boards.

In the first place, it is necessary to remember what are *not* the functions of School Boards. They have no power to interfere with existing voluntary schools—that is to say, with the system which at present supplies, after a fashion, the educational wants of the country. So long as they please, these institutions can remain altogether independent of School Boards; and although it is found that, to a great extent, they fall short of the necessities of the case, and provide school accommodation largely in excess of the actual demand, these schools are to receive more help from the national exchequer—that is, from the pockets of the general taxpayers—to enable them to compete with, or keep off rate-aided schools. It is proclaimed that the new Act is only intended to supplement deficiencies. At the same time, as the new schools will be supported out of the rates, they are to be so managed as will, to the utmost extent, meet the view of all those who have to support them—viz., the great body of ratepayers. Thus the institutions created by School Boards are to be undenominational in principle, catechisms and formularies are expressly excluded, and religious inspection is forbidden.

It might naturally be inferred that here we had at length found neutral ground upon which religious differences would disappear, and persons of all ecclesiastical views might combine together to carry out the one great object of Mr. Forster's Act—to provide education for every child throughout the country. The result, so far as the metropolis is concerned, is up to the present time disappointing. In every division of London—or at least in most of them—the favourite plan seems to be to parcel out the School Board amongst different denominations, instead of securing candidates apart from their sectarian views, who from their antecedents are likely to carry out the Act in the broadest and most catholic spirit. In Finsbury, for instance, there is a combined list consisting of three Churchmen, one Wesleyan, and one Congregationalist, for whom the ratepayers are invited to vote in common. Some of the gentlemen proposed are doubtless eminently fitted for the work of the new School Board. But is a body thus constituted best adapted to give effect to the provisions of an Act which aims in principle at a thoroughly national system of unsectarian education? Imagine the entire Board for London thus portioned out on the principle of denominational selection. Might we not with Professor Huxley have to lament the probability "that the education of this metropolis, the population of which is greater than that of many an independent State, should be handed over to what ought to be a great educational parliament, and that the forty or fifty persons who compose that

educational parliament should be wasting their time in mere struggles for domination between different sects and denominations, forgetful that the people are 'perishing for lack of knowledge'?

This vicious tendency will be aggravated by the cumulative vote. We have seen how it has been proposed that the Wesleyans of London should heap all their votes upon their co-religionists. If, however, it be asked what has Wesleyanism, or Churchism, or Congregationalism *per se* to do with the question of supplying the lack of educational means in the metropolis, there is no reply. When first proposed, there seemed something fascinating in the cumulative vote system. It would tend to prevent the absolute supremacy in many a rural parish of the squire and the parson. From present appearances, however, there is small chance that School Boards will be formed in the great majority of agricultural districts, in consequence of the strenuous and spasmodic efforts everywhere being made under Church influence to start new schools. But in London and the large towns the operation of the cumulative vote will apparently be to promote, if not to ensure, the success of clerical and sectarian candidates. Thus the cumulative vote turns out in practice to be no boon where it can alone be utilised. In London and elsewhere it promises to exclude from the new Broad all candidates but such as are labelled by Church or Chapel.

To read the addresses of candidates for the London School Board it might be thought that an ecclesiastical millenium was at hand. They all, nearly without exception, ring the changes upon "Bible teaching," "unsectarian education," &c. There has been no such apparent conversion since Mr. Disraeli and his political followers turned about, and accepted household suffrage. But ought not such liberal professions to be distrusted on the part of men who have heretofore strenuously supported denominational education? Why should *they* be preferred to candidates who are known for their undeviating advocacy of catholic principles in the work of education? The Board will have to choose the managers and teachers of new schools, to take over denominational schools, to decide upon the amount of school pence, and to judge how far compulsion can be employed. To use such large powers men thoroughly trusted will be required. It is only reasonable that the managers of the old type of schools should in this case stand aside, and leave the field open to new-comers who have no vested interests to protect, no prejudices to hamper them, and who were not yesterday converted to a sense of the importance of national as distinct from Church education.

It is matter for regret that, in the combinations referred to, little or no account is taken of the working-class element, though that will constitute the chief electoral power in the choice of School Boards. No one can doubt that the London Board, and the governing educational body in all our large towns, would be the better for such an infusion. But wherever there are artisan candidates, however suited to the office, they stand alone. The exigencies of Denominationalism will not allow of their being included in the "ticket" arranged for the division. We regard this as a grave and lamentable mistake. If permitted to give advice in the matter, we should say to the ratepayers who will soon be called upon to exercise their privileges—avoid accepting lists which require you to vote for persons hostile to your convictions; zealously support those who are untrammelled, and whose antecedents are a guarantee that they will faithfully and fairly discharge their trust; and to adopt the sound advice given by Mr. Morley, M.P., at Surrey Chapel on Monday night—"Take care you vote only for a man who has given evidence in the past that he will provide a good secular education for the people, and prevent any sectarian or religious teaching which is against their consciences." Only by pursuing such a course, and by every elector resolving, at whatever inconvenience, to exercise the right conferred on him by the Act, will it be possible to prevent the first School Board of London from becoming a "fortuitous concourse of sectarian partisans."

SUNDAY EVENING IN THE THEATRES.

IT almost seems a mockery, a sarcasm of the cruelest description, to talk of religion to the masses at a moment when two great and powerful nations, both claiming the leadership in the arts of civilisation, are mercilessly engaged in violating the very principles upon which the Christian religion is based. To gaze on the horrid spectacle presented by the continent at the present hour, is to be led to doubt the utility of labouring on behalf of the religious, social, and intellectual progress of mankind. It seems as if the sole end of civilisation is to develope the arts of destruction. Fortunately, this view is not that of those who have engaged themselves in the good work of attempting to make the world a little better than they found it. On the contrary, it has stimulated them to yet further exertions, and this often, despite the diminished income occasioned by the diversion of pecuniary assistance intended for the relief of the war sufferers. At first, it was feared that the absorbing character of the war, and the intense interest manifested in it by all classes, would lead many of the schemes having for their object the religious and social improvement of our poorer brethren, to lose much of their popularity; but experience has shown that the misgiving was groundless. Any one who was present at any of the opening special Sunday-evening services, at the commencement of last month, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, the Oxford Music Hall, the Shoreditch Town Hall, and similar places, would have perceived no falling-off in the zeal of the workers or the attention of the audiences. The war may have shocked their feelings, but it has certainly failed to diminish their enthusiasm or weaken their belief in the truths and power of the Gospel. There is no trace of that fierce, sceptical spirit which was evoked by the first French Republic in this country. Were a new Tom Paine to arise, he would obtain but few followers. Even the irrepressible Bradlaugh finds Atheism does not draw profitable audiences to the Finsbury Temple of Free Thought. This shows that the endeavours so persistently made to awaken and develope the religious tendencies of the crowd have not been wholly fruitless, that they have assisted in producing a spirit which must ultimately go far towards preserving this country from the internal commotions which in France add so largely to the humiliation and suffering occasioned by the presence of the invader.

Hence the Sunday religious services in theatres and music-halls, and other agencies for more extensively diffusing a knowledge of religious truth among the people, cannot fail to acquire a fresh interest. It certainly is most suggestive to behold the crowd which fills such a place as the Britannia Theatre, in Hoxton, on a Sunday evening. The attractions are few. Two or three hymns, sung to the simplest tunes, a short prayer, and a discourse lasting about half an hour, is all that is provided for the audience; yet the place is generally well filled, often crowded; and when it is remembered that the building holds about 3,000 persons, some idea of the extent of the gathering may be obtained. The audience consists almost exclusively of persons belonging to the working classes. Not a few belong to the ranks of the very poor. But there is a quiet earnestness as touching as it is impressive. It is the same in the Victoria and Standard Theatres. In Sadler's Wells, the Holborn Amphitheatre, and the Shoreditch Town Hall, the gatherings are of a higher class. The artisan element predominates, it is true, but the shopkeeping class muster in strong force. Here are to be seen numbers of men and women who for years have not known what it is to have a week-day holiday save at Christmas or Easter. From Monday morning til Saturday night they have t stand behind the counter; on Sundays only can they obtain a few hours of peace and rest. Great is the temptation on their part to transform the Sabbath-day into one of recreation and merry-making, and the amount of self-restraint exercised to avoid this is more than is generally supposed. At the Oxford Music Hall this class musters in very strong force. The working men and women are comparatively nowhere. Yet those who take their places are almost as much in need of spiritual instruction as themselves. Religion is needed in the shop and the counting house as much as in the workshop or the factory. Spiritual destitution is an evil not confined to class or place.

The special services at the Oxford Music Hall have this year a distinguishing characteristic; the lectures are chiefly in defence of the truths of Christianity, as assailed by the little coteries of freethinkers who have made the neighbourhood of Oxford-street the centre of infidel propagandist effort. The first of these lectures was delivered on Sunday last. The subject was, "Why am I a Christian?" It is to be followed by others, respectively entitled, "How do we know the Bible is True?" "The Difficulties of Infidelity," "The Difficulties of Scripture," and "The Gospel its own Witness." These lectures are delivered by Mr. B. H. Cowper, and if the attention and earnestness displayed last Sunday may be accepted as a criterion of the future, they cannot fail to be productive of much good. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the occasion of the first lecture. In Shoreditch, the effect of Mr. Cowper's addresses was to considerably strengthen the labours and arguments of the artisan upholders of Christianity in like manner their delivery in another quarter may prove equally serviceable among those occupying a higher social position. But, it has been asked, do not these services attract people from regular places of worship? Fortunately, there exist strong proofs that they do not. These special services, instead of diverting the tide of attendance at places of worship, serve rather to feed it. When once people have been accustomed to attend the theatre and music-hall services, they soon lose that strange uncomfortable feeling which prevents them from entering a meeting-house. They no longer consider themselves intruders in church or chapel. It is, perhaps, in this direction that these services are most useful. They form a species of educative training, but too little practised in this country. We complain that the masses do not regularly attend our places of worship, but we have until recently overlooked the fact that to people who have never been brought up in a Sunday-school, or who have never previously been inside a place of worship, attendance at Divine service is an ordeal far more trying than is usually imagined. It is like being amongst a strange people, whose language, habits, and customs are wholly different. The more we can remove this impression and break through the icy reserve which stands like a barrier between untold thousands and the Gospel, the more we assist in filling the House of God. This is the work of the Sunday Special Services. Need we say more in their favour?

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The accident sustained by the Princess Louise necessitates, it is announced, a fortnight's repose on the part of the Princess, and the return of Her Majesty from the north has consequently been postponed till the 15th inst.

The Marquis of Lorn presided on Friday at the annual dinner of the Glasgow and Argyleshire Society. The health of the Princess Louise was drunk with Highland honours. The Marquis, in responding, said he was sure the Princess would learn with much gratification the extremely cordial manner in which her name had been received. His lordship, in a subsequent speech, expressed the hope that he might long have the honour of representing the county of Argyll, and thought it was not a county which one would desire to desert in any case.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* states that the designed absence of the Duke of Argyll from the Cabinet Council on Wednesday left his colleagues at liberty to discuss the question arising out of the approaching marriage of his eldest son with the Princess Louise. The Cabinet have determined to propose to Parliament that 6,000*l.* a year shall be settled upon the Princess, together with a dower of 30,000*l.* A suitable settlement will be made upon the bridegroom by the Duke of Argyll. The Marquis will be raised to a dukedom, with a seat in the Upper House. It is said to be Her Majesty's intention to issue a Royal ordinance, giving Prince Christian and the Marquis of Lorn, after his elevation to a dukedom, precedence next after the Royal dukes.

Prince Arthur on Thursday unveiled a handsome stained glass window, constructed at the expense of the Corporation of London, at the western end of the Guildhall.

Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Bright were the only Ministers absent from the Cabinet Council held on Friday. Mr. Bright alone was away from Monday's meeting.

The debts of Lord Courtenay, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt, amount to 717,000*l.* His lordship is thirty-four years of age.

A statement appears in *Nature* to the effect that the Government have, after all, agreed to send out an expedition to observe the coming eclipse.

Mr. Gladstone is, according to the *Daily News*, the author of the article on "France, Germany, and England," in the recently published number of the *Edinburgh Review*.

On Tuesday evening Professor Cairnes delivered his introductory lecture at University College, Gower-street. It subject was, "Political Economy in Relation to some Modern Controversies."

The ceremony of swearing in Prince Christian as Steward of Windsor took place on Monday amid many manifestations of interest in the Royal borough. It was followed by a banquet, to which many distinguished guests had been invited.

Lady Burgoyne has received from the Empress a costly gold locket, in which Her Majesty's photograph is to be enclosed, as a souvenir of her memorable voyage to England in Sir John Burgoyne's yacht, the Gazelle, from which she landed at Ryde.

A THOUGHTFUL BOY.—A little fellow, some four or five years old, and who had never seen a negro, was greatly perplexed one day when one came t where he and his father were. The youngster eyed the stranger suspiciously till he had passed, and then asked his father: "Pa, who painted that man all black so?" "God did, my son," replied the father. "Well," said the little one, still looking after the negro, "I shouldn't 'a thought he'd a held still."

THE WAR.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

(*Continued from page* 1071.)

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with Garibaldi reports an improved state of relations between the General and General Michel, who has succeeded General Cambriels at Besançon. Garibaldi's men, 8,000 in number, are to be armed, and have a battery of artillery. Otherwise the posture of affairs in the neighbourhood of Dole is not encouraging. The Germans are approaching Garibaldi's headquarters, and on Saturday were attempting the passage of the Saone, near Auxonne. They had 4,000 men with artillery at Nuits, on the road to Lyons, ten miles below Dijon. A Swiss telegram again reports heavy firing in the neighbourhood of Montbeliard, in the Valley of the Doubs, and the flight of whole village populations towards Switzerland.

Belfort, again, is invested by the Germans. This is the first time the latter have approached the Alsatian fortress, which is one of the first class, with forts guarding an entrenched camp capable of holding 30,000 men. It was here that Douay lay with his army corps at the beginning of August. Belfort guards the road which leads from the Valley of the Rhine to that of the Rhone. These various operations place Garibaldi in considerable danger.

M. Gambetta continues to fulminate and issue decrees. One of them orders the mobilisation of all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty, including even those who are married, or widowers with children. The Government at Tours continues to receive addresses from the departments and chief towns. The purport of them is that the surrender of Metz was an act of shameful treason, but that so far from being discouraged by it, France must take new heart, and continue the struggle with increased ardour. Her motto, in fact, must be, war to the knife, and no surrender. Most of these addresses come from departments not yet threatened by the enemy.

The newspapers of Beauvais publish on authority the statement that an army of 80,000 men, under General Manteuffel, is marching from Metz upon Amiens and Rouen. It is well-known that a corps of 50,000, under the Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, left Metz at the beginning of last week; its destination was then announced to be Lille. The corps appointed to proceed to the South under Prince Frederick Charles is well on its way, and consists of 50,000 men, who may in case of need reinforce either Von Werder's corps or that of Von der Tann. Twenty thousand men have also been detailed to operate against the small fortified places, in conjunction with the troops who are now blockading Thionville and Mezières.

The *Univers* announces that M. Keller, former Deputy from the Bas Rhin, has notified to General Cambriels, ex-Commandant of the forces of the East, that, if Garibaldi sets his foot in Alsace, the Free Corps of that Province would have him shot.

THE CAPITULATION OF METZ.

A telegram of Nov. 3 says:—"Order has been completely restored in the town, and everything is quiet. Two Prussian Army Corps have gone to Thionville. The bombardment commences on Monday next. Landwehr regiments, amounting to 30,000 men, under General Kummer, remain here. Prince Frederick Charles, with the Second Army, has marched to Besançon, and an attack upon Belfort is expected. Sickness is raging in the town. The weather is unsettled and cold."

In the report of General von Zastrow, the Commander of Metz, it is stated that 53 eagles, 541 field guns, ammunition for more than 85 batteries, about 800 siege guns, 66 mitrailleuses, about 300,000 rifles and sabres, about 2,000 military carriages, large quantities of unworked timber and bronze, a valuable factory for manufacturing gunpowder, &c., &c., have been found at Metz.

General Bisson, an officer of the French army in Metz, has written a letter on the subject of the capitulation of that fortress. Amongst other things he says:—"The Generals of Division were never consulted under any circumstances. Each time that the Commanders of the Corps assembled them it was to inform them of accomplished facts. The responsibility for what has taken place must be laid upon Marshals Bazaine, Canrobert, and Lebœuf, and Generals Ladmirault, Frossard, and Desvaux." General Bisson at one time proposed a sortie, but received no reply. On the 18th, at a meeting of the Generals of Division of the 6th Corps, Marshal Canrobert stated that Prussia would not recognise the Government of Paris, but would willingly treat with the Regency. General Boyer, he added, would go to the Empress to prevail upon Her Majesty to accept the proposed terms; and the army of Metz would then be taken to a city of France where a new Government would be proclaimed. General Bisson goes on to say:—"On the 24th of October Marshal Canrobert informed us of the Empress's refusal, and said that General Changarnier had gone to Prince Frederick Charles to propose the summoning of the former members of the Legislative Body. When the capitulation was announced, I proposed instead a last sortie. The Generals of Division received, on the 28th of October, a confidential letter, asking them to deliver up their eagles to be burnt."

Marshal Bazaine has written a letter to the *Nord*, bearing date the 2nd inst. He says:—"I have read your political bulletin of the 1st of October, in which you refer to M. Gambetta's proclamation. You are right; the Army of the Rhine would not have obeyed a traitor. The only reply I shall make to this lying incubration is to send you the order of the day (already published), which was addressed to the army after the Councils of War held on the 26th and 28th of October. M. Gambetta does not seem to be aware of what he is saying, or of the position in which the army of Metz was placed when he stigmatises, as he does, its chief, who struggled for three months against forces double those at his disposal, and whose effective strength was always kept up. I received no communications from the Government at Tours, notwithstanding the efforts made to place ourselves in relations. The Army of Metz had one marshal, twenty-four generals, 2,140 officers, and 42,350 men struck by the enemy's fire, and it made itself respected in every fight in which it engaged. Such an army could not be composed of traitors and cowards. Famine and disorganisation alone caused the arms to fall from the hands of the 65,000 real combatants who remained. The artillery and cavalry were without horses, it having been necessary to kill them to alleviate the privations of the army. Had the latter not displayed such energy and patriotism, it would have had to succumb in the first fortnight of October, when the rations were already reduced to 300 grammes, and later on to 250 grammes, of bad bread. Add to this dark picture the fact of there being 20,000 sick and wounded, with their medicines on the point of failing, and themselves suffering from the effects of the torrential rains. France has always been deceived as to our position. I know not why; but the truth will one day prevail. We are conscious of having done our duty."

THE EMPEROR AND HIS GENERALS.

The Emperor, on receiving General Boyer at Wilhelmshöhe, is said to have commented on the sudden change of opinion respecting himself in Paris, where the enthusiasm for him in consequence of the declaration of war was almost oppressive. "When," he said, "I was on the point of starting for the army, I intended going from St. Cloud through Paris. The Prefect of Police, however, assured me that the enthusiasm of the population was such that they would take the horses out of the carriage in order to drag it, that they would throng the streets, and that all sorts of extraordinary proceedings were to be feared. I was therefore obliged to abandon my plan. And now you see the same people follow with the same enthusiasm the banner of a few street heroes. We shall see if they make a better hand of it." The *Cologne Gazette* remarks that the Emperor was thought at the time to avoid Paris for fear of some peace demonstrations, which were then of occasional occurrence.

"Yesterday morning," says the *Times* correspondent at Cassel, in a letter of the 3rd inst., "at one a.m., the Frankfort train brought another batch of prisoners. They were escorted by a detachment of the 81st Regiment, Hessians, and a strong guard had been drawn up on the platform of the station. When the train had stopped, I beheld a scene which I am not likely to witness over again. No less than twenty-one captive generals of different rank were in the railway-station here on one spot, huddled together, and no less than eighty-seven superior officers, the greater part of them belonging to the staff, thronged the platform, to say nothing of about seventy orderlies. They were conducted to the waiting-room, and, their number having been found in accordance with the official list of the escorting officers, they were walked off to the Hotel du Nord, opposite the station. A hearty meal had been prepared for the officers in the spacious dining-room, while the generals had a smaller room set apart for them. The way in which they did honour to the various dishes proved clearly that for a long time they had not enjoyed such luxuries. These generals were originally to be confined in Cassel, but subsequently a message was received, according to which sixteen of them and a part of the officers were to travel on to Berlin, the rest being retained here. Among the latter was General Prince Murat, brother to Achille, who was by special permission allowed to take up his residence at Wilhelmshöhe. The new-comers had not yet risen from table when another special train ran into the station, bringing the Marshals Lebœuf and Canrobert, General Frossard, and ten more officers. Lebœuf is a tall, stately figure, his face bearing a pronounced military air. Canrobert is set and stout, more of the Bazaine type. They also repaired to the hotel, joining their comrades, and day was already dawning when they went to bed. In the afternoon the Marshals, with the exception of Bazaine, and several generals, drove to Wilhelmshöhe to pay their respects to the Emperor. In company with Lebœuf, Napoleon returned from his usual afternoon promenade, when Canrobert stood under the western portico of the chateau. The Emperor walked up to him, and, embracing him fervently, kissed him on both cheeks. They then retired into the palace."

The ex-Empress's departure from Wilhelmshöhe was managed with such perfect secresy that nobody had any presentiment of it. At 5.15 p.m. the Empress, with another lady, both of them closely veiled and in plain black dress, and with two gentlemen in attendance, entered their carriages, the coachman receiving orders to drive to the station in Cassel. About one hundred yards from this place they were stopped and ordered back. The Empress and her attendants walked into the station and left by the train which started for Hanover at 6.4 p.m. The party reached London on Friday morning by the night mail from Dover, due at Charing Cross at 4 a.m.

The *John Bull* is authorised to state that the Empress of the French has determined to abstain when in this country from all political action, and has refused to supply her "programme" to any journal.

THE EMPEROR'S PAMPHLET.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

The Emperor Napoleon publishes a pamphlet entitled, "Campagne de 1870: Des Causes qui ont amené la Capitulation de Sedan; par un Officier attaché à l'Etat Major General. Bruxelles, 1870," which is a disclaimer of the policy that culminated in the disaster of Sedan. Before the war began he knew it would be surrounded by the greatest difficulties, and would not be a mere military promenade. He knew that Prussia was ready to call out, in a short time, 900,000 men, and, with the aid of the Southern States of Germany, could count upon 1,100,000 soldiers. France was only able to muster 600,000; and, as the number of fighting men is never more than one-half the actual effective force, Germany was in a position to bring into the field 550,000 men, while France had only about 300,000 to confront the enemy. To compensate for this numerical inferiority, it was necessary, by a rapid movement, to cross the Rhine, separate Southern Germany from the North German Confederation, and, by the *éclat* of a first success, secure the alliance of Austria and Italy. If the French were thus able to prevent the armies of Southern Germany from forming their junctions with those of the north, the effective strength of the Prussians would be reduced 200,000 men; and the disproportion between the number of combatants thus much diminished. If Austria and Italy made common cause with France, then the superiority of numbers would be in our favour. The Emperor's plan of campaign—which he confided, at Paris, to Marshals MacMahon and Lebœuf alone—was to mass 150,000 men at Metz, 100,000 at Strasbourg, and 50,000 at the Camp of Chalons. As soon as the troops should have been concentrated at the two points indicated, it was the Emperor's purpose to immediately unite the two armies of Metz and Strasbourg; and, at the head of 250,000 men, to cross the Rhine at Maxau, leaving at his right the fortress of Rastadt, and at his left, that of Germersheim. Meanwhile the 50,000 men at Chalons, under the command of Marshal Canrobert, were to proceed to Metz to protect the rear of the army and guard the north-eastern frontier. At the same time the fleet cruising in the Baltic would have held stationary, in the north of Prussia, a part of the enemy's forces, obliged to defend the coasts threatened with invasion. The sole chance, however, of this plan succeeding was to surpass the enemy in rapidity of movement, and here it was that it broke down. The organisation of the army was unfortunately defective; the Opposition having thwarted the Emperor's scheme of reforms, the troops comprising the army were dispersed over the whole country, the *materiel* was likewise scattered, and the generals were fettered by their limited powers and the red-tape stringency of the War Office. The Army of Metz, instead of 150,000 men, only mustered 100,000; that of Strasbourg only 40,000, instead of 100,000; whilst the corps of Marshal Canrobert had still one division at Paris and another at Soissons; his artillery, as well as his cavalry, was not ready. Further, no army corps was even yet completely furnished with the equipments necessary for taking the field. The Emperor gave precise orders to the effect that the arrival of the missing regiments should be pushed on; but he was obeyed slowly, excuse being made that it was impossible to leave Algeria, Paris, and Lyons, without garrisons. It was under these circumstances, by the bold initiative of the German troops, who poured in simultaneously by the Sarre and by the Rhine, that the French were caught in the very act of formation.

The Emperor would at once have fallen back upon Chalons, but was prevented by the Ministry at Paris, who urged that the abandonment of Lorraine could only produce a deplorable effect on the public mind. The effective force of the Army of Metz was brought up to 140,000 by the arrival of Marshal Canrobert with two divisions and the reserve, and it received orders for its concentration around Metz, in the hope that it might be able to fall upon one of the Prussian armies before they had effected their junction. Unfortunately, as if in this campaign all the elements of success were to be wanting, not only was the concentration of the army retarded by the combat at Spiekeren and by the bad weather, but its action was paralysed by the absolute ignorance in which we always remained concerning the position and the strength of the hostile armies. On the 14th August, as also on the 16th, no one imagined that the whole Prussian army had to be dealt with; no one doubted at Gravelotte that Verdun could easily be reached on the morrow. At Paris they were no better informed. The Emperor decided to give the command to Marshal Bazaine, and to resume the conduct of the affairs of the country. The uninterrupted succession of disasters which followed produced in Paris a strong impression, and the Ministers, uneasy at this state of affairs, convoked the Chambers, without even a reference to the Emperor; and from the time of assembly it was, as it always is in public calamities, the Opposition which saw its influence increase, and which paralysed the patriotism of the majority and the progress of the Government. From this period Ministers appeared afraid to pronounce the name of the Emperor; and he, who had quitted the army, and had only relinquished the command in order to resume the reins of Government, soon discovered that it would be impossible for him to play out the part which belonged to him.

A dispute then arose between the Emperor and MacMahon on the one hand, and the Ministry in Paris on the other, as to the next course to be pursued. The former were for falling back on Paris, the latter insisted on the relief of Bazaine, and

finally carried their point. The delay at Rethel which retarded Marshal MacMahon's march was due to commissariat difficulties. The intention of the Marshal was to reach Stenay, and from thence Montmédy. But the enemy was already in strength in the first of these two towns. The Prussian army had made forced marches, while the French, encumbered with baggage, had occupied six days with fatigued troops in marching twenty-five leagues. It was, in fact, a race between the armies. The French lost, and their being shut up in Sedan was the result.

Such, as the Emperor remarks, was the consequence of a plan of a campaign imposed from Paris, and contrary to the most elementary principles of the art of war.

The Emperor confirms the statement that in his interview with the King of Prussia he attributed the war to a violent excitement of the public mind which he could not resist; and draws the following characteristic moral from the story:—"The successes of Prussia are due to the superiority of numbers; the the rigorous discipline of her army; and to the empire exercised throughout Germany by the principle of authority. May our unhappy fellow-countrymen who are prisoners at least profit, during their sojourn in Prussia, by appreciating that which gives strength to a country—the powers that be respected, the law obeyed, the military and patriotic spirit dominating all interests and all opinions! . . . . . To sum up, the army always reflects the state of society in which it has been formed. So long as authority in France was strong and respected, the constitution of the army presented a remarkable solidity; but when the excesses of the tribune and of the press were permitted to enfeeble authority, and to introduce everywhere a spirit of criticism and insubordination, the army felt the effects of it."

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

It is officially announced at Tours that private messages will be sent by pigeon to Paris at the rate of fifty centimes (five pence) per word. The messages must be on purely private affairs.

Two balloons, containing five passengers, have been captured by the Germans and taken to Versailles.

A correspondent of a Berlin paper has taken the trouble to cast up the German losses which have been announced in French bulletins and correspondents' letters since the beginning of the war, and he finds that according to these veracious chroniclers about two millions of German soldiers have been killed. They have also reported the death, in battle or by disease, of Prince Albert and Prince Charles of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles, Count Moltke, the Duke of Nassau, General Treskow, and the Crown Prince himself. As for the King and his Chief Minister, the former has been represented as having been deprived of reason, though remorse for his invasion of the sacred soil of France; and the latter as having been killed while endeavouring to repress the émeute by Bavarian soldiers.

The studio and residance of Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, at the picturesque town of Fontainebleau, to the south of Paris, is to be spared and respected by the Germans by a special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Orders have also been given by the King of Prussia at Headquarters to the same effect in favour of the studio and abode of the artist, M. Edouard Frère, at Ecouen.

Mention is made of a new weapon with which the German infantry have recently been armed, designed for mountainous and guerilla warfare, which for many purposes supersedes the light field artillery. It is a small portable fieldpiece, weighing about 35lbs., and was tested in the war of 1866. It can be carried by two men, and ten shots a minute can be fired with it. Its range is at least 2000 paces. Thousands have been distributed to the army, and they can be employed in places where field artillery is impracticable.

Prince Louis of Hesse, the husband of Princess Alice, who commands the Hessian division in the field, has received from the King of Prussia the Iron Cross of the first class for distinguished military conduct.

The Germans are proceeding systematically with the Government of Alsace. The Governor has directed that, from the 1st inst., the indirect taxes, including those on beer and spirits, shall be collected in the same manner as prior to the war.

It is said that General Trochu is weary of his position, and counts the hours until he shall return to his own little estate in Brittany, and resume his private station.

In the last fortnight six villages near Orleans, whose inhabitants made common cause with Francs-tireurs, were burnt.

The King of Bavaria, on being informed by telegraph by the King of Prussia of the fall of Metz, replied thus:—"I hail with the deepest satisfaction the surrender of Metz, so important for the result of the war, and send you my best thanks for your friendly telegram. When posterity one day reviews the splendid successes which the German forces under your command have uninterruptedly gained, they will justly give you the name of William the Victorious."

The reported execution of twenty inhabitants of Bougival for firing on the German troops on the 21st, the day of the great sortie towards Versailles, though largely exaggerated, is unfortunately founded on a very painful reality. The truth seems as follows:—"As the 46th (which is one of the four infantry regiments of the 10th division) was advancing hastily through the streets, two of the section guarding the colours declared themselves suddenly wounded. No noise was heard of any firing very near, and the affair was put down to air-guns used from the adjacent houses. The two nearest were entered forcibly at once, and all the inmates incarcerated. Four days after two of them were shot by order of the military tribunal which investigated the case; the two houses were also destroyed, and the commune fined 50,000f." It is very remarkable that the German correspondent from whose recital we take all this says distinctly that there are two parties in the regiment, one of which believes that the accusation against the inhabitants of Bougival was a mere phantasy begot in the excitement of the soldiery at coming suddenly into action; while the other and fiercer section will have it, on the contrary, that the regiment has, from its mildness and good treatment of the neighbouring French, got to be thought before this affair a mere set of cowards who would bear anything.

It is officially announced in the Government Gazette of Lorraine, by General Bonin's order, that six wounded French prisoners have escaped from the hospital where they were cared for near Sarreguemines, and that among them there was a certain Major Hermiell, who had given his word of honour not to quit the hospital.

M. Gambetta has telegraphed to the prefects to arrest Marshal Bazaine or any of his staff wherever they find them, and send them to Tours under good escort.

As the King of Prussia refuses to leave the army before peace is concluded or an armistice signed, the proposition that the North German Parliament should hold its session in the middle of this month at Versailles is being seriously entertained.

A rumour is current that the Count de Chambord is at present incognito in the East of France.

The Germans roughly estimate that from fifty to sixty thousand Frenchmen have already perished outright, either on fields of battle or in hospitals, during the war; so that probably at least forty thousand French families are in mourning for lost relatives.

Some audacious persons (says a correspondent) sought to "interview" M. Thiers without the least right to intrude upon him. They did not know him. Their sole pretext for calling on the harassed Minister was that they were newspaper correspondents. One of them, who represented, I am told, an American newspaper, was entreated "*pour l'amour de Dieu, laissez-moi tranquille.*"

The Prefecture of German Lorraine is removed from Sarreguemines to Metz.

A letter from Tours says:—"Whenever the war shall come to an end, France will be the most armed nation in the world, for nine-tenths of the men will be in possession of a soldier's weapons, of which it is to be hoped none of them may be tempted to make a bad use."

Frankfort bankers have offered to advance money to sundry French towns to enable them to bear the war burdens. This negotiation is countenanced by the Prussian Government.

The King of Prussia has issued an order of the day to the soldiers of the German armies, in which he thanks them, now that by the fall of Metz the last army of the enemy is destroyed, for the military virtues they have displayed and the triumphs they have gained. Whatever the future may bring, he looks forward calmly, because, with such soldiers, "victory cannot fail."

It is said that the National Party in Prussia is opposed to the project attributed to Count Von Bismark for the convocation of the German Parliament at Versailles.

The Governor-General of Lorraine is said to have ordered that the parents or family of every man of fighting age who leaves the province—presumably to enlist in the French service—shall pay 2*l.* a day during his absence.

General Changarnier has arrived at Brussels, and has taken up his abode in the same house which he formerly inhabited after his exile consequent on the 2nd December. He was in uniform.

In consequence of the correspondence sent by two balloons from Paris which have been captured, the German Commander-in-Chief has issued a general prohibition to the effect that no person is to be permitted to enter or leave Paris. The five passengers in the balloon who were captured have been brought before a court-martial.

The *Augsburg Gazette* mentions that the irritation of the population of Strasbourg increases daily. German soldiers are continually found assassinated. The Badenese seem to excite the anger of the inhabitants most, and are oftenest attacked.

The *Réveil des Alpes Maritimes* says that M. Haussmann was arrested in his villa of Montborou, at Nice, on Oct. 31.

The French papers announce that the Prussian War Department has issued orders that their French prisoners shall be furnished with winter clothing, of which an immense quantity was found in Strasbourg. The prisoners confined in the fortresses of Silesia have also been supplied with winter clothing. Prisoners, even private soldiers, are permitted to reside in private houses if their education and conduct be such as to justify such privilege.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

Terrible Scenes in Metz.—A correspondent describing Metz after the surrender, says:—"As I was driving out to Courcelles my coachman quietly told me that his wife and three children were starving. When we returned at night I went with him to ascertain the circumstances for myself. He guided me into a part of the town close to the middle branch of the Moselle, inhabited only by the poorest of the poor. I had before then only been on the top of the crust which overlies the misery caused by this siege. I had dined and eaten dessert, I had called for wine, and so it was forthcoming. So far as concerned the hotels, the world seemed to wag very much as its ordinary. I saw no ghastly faces in the streets, pallid with want, as were the faces of those citizens of Antwerp who cheered the lean Stadtholder when he swore to eat his boots before he would surrender. But it was not because there are no pale faces and attenuated forms in Metz that I did not see them in the streets, but because the miserable ones care not to make a parade of their misery. It was a sorry sight the squalid room of the coachman presented. Of bread the family had not a morsel for three days, then they had received as ration two pounds for six. One of the six—an infant two years old—wants rations no more. The little body lay on two planks under the window, the victim of bodily exhaustion, from deficient and improper food. How can a child of two years survive on sinewy horseflesh, in scanty quantity, and on a casual morsel of bread, the meal of which is mixed with sawdust and chopped straw to make it eke out? All up and down the poverty-stricken street the wretchedness was much the same. Horseflesh and want of salt had killed off the children like flies. The mortality among the little ones has been frightful. The elder children are covered with blotches and scorbutic sores, caused by want of salt and of variety in their food. As regards the inhabitants of Metz itself, the misery will soon come to an end. There is no want of wealth in Metz, and the rich citizens are public spirited. Now that food can be bought, it will be bought and distributed freely. But let me once again call attention to the wretchedness—a wretchedness almost without hope—of the villagers inhabiting the country around Metz. They have nothing—not even a roof above them, in this pitiless rain. Of their cottages nought stand but the bare walls, often pounded with shells. Their gardens are waste, their cattle are gone, their furniture is wrecked, their straw is dung, their fields are fallow and studded with graves. Seed-corn! What boots it to talk of seed-corn when the food for to-day is not? By the end of this week every village will be a nest of typhus fever. By the time that the winter is over, if something is not done, there will not be many left to catch typhus or any other fever."

An Army of Prisoners.—The *Daily News* correspondent at Metz gives the following graphic account of the French army marching out of Metz:—"At one o'clock yesterday (28th) it was ordered that the French army should formally lay down its arms. There was no set ceremony, yet the affair was imposing from its very simplicity. It was conducted in detail, each corps laying down its arms in the neighbourhood of its own station. I saw the 3rd Army Corps—that of Lebœuf—disarm itself. The Marshal himself came first, a scowl upon his swarthy features. He wheeled to one side, and stood by the single Prussian officer whose duty it was to superintend the stacking of the arms. Regiment after regiment, the men defiled past, piling their arms in great heaps at the word of command from their own officers, who gave their parole, and were allowed to retain their swords. This applies to most. There were, however, some who declined to accept the terms, and who preferred going with their men into captivity in Prussia. These laid down their swords as the men did their Chassepots, building quite a little heap of them to the right of the great stack of rifles. The disarmed French troops then returned into their bivouacs, which they occupied for one night more, before quitting for other bivouacs round which shall stand Prussian sentries. For this last night they preserved a semblance of freedom. The Prussians left them to themselves. Except in the forts and at the two gates I have mentioned, not a spiked helmet was to be seen nearer Metz than had been seen a week before. The feldwachts were mounted as usual, the replies were established, and the troops stood fast as ever in their long and weary watch around Metz. This morning (29th) the Frenchmen came forth and rendered themselves to their captors—corps by corps, and under the command of their own officers. . . . It was just beyond Les Bottes that I met the first French soldier—a cavalryman of the line. The fellow was as drunk as he well could be to be able to move at all. He staggered forward in tacks, dropping his kit piecemeal as he came. At a bend in the road behind Four-à-Chaux, I came upon the head of the prisoner column marching onward for their reception at the Brasserie. The men were in a very miserable state, covered with mud, wet, sodden seemingly, indeed, through and through with wet, many of their faces blotched and scabbed with scurvy, and quite one-third in a state of drunkenness. Not a few were in a state of bestial drunkenness, their clothing disarranged, and decency utterly disregarded. A little farther on, and right and left, lay the great bivouac before Fort Belle-Croix. The troops were being collected by their officers in peloton previously to being marched out, and several columns were already converging on the great chaussée. As each body got the order to go forward a cheer came from the slovenly and dislocated ranks, and from the columns on the march there broke out at intervals a fitful chorus of some lively marching song. Most of the officers were grave, taciturn, and downcast. Surely they must have despised the reckless throng which they nominally commanded. The demoralisation of the Metz army is not so great as was that of the Sedan army, but it is very great. The men obey their officers and regard the sound of the bugle after a fashion, but it is evident that they are utterly unaffected by the catastrophe which has befallen the arms of their country, and are eager only to get somewhere where a full meal of victuals awaits them. . . . The cavalry seemed to have lost all

self-respect; they greeted the Prussians with cheering, and several men broke from the ranks and slouched forward through the mud with intent to salute with a spirituous kiss the Prussian officers standing in front of their companies. It was curious to notice the opposite idiosyncrasies of the two nationalities. Grave and stern stood the Prussian victors, with, as it seemed, a silent pity rather than contempt for the demented tatterdemalions who proffered them the undesirable greeting; while the Frenchmen chattered and gesticulated, 'sacréd,' and spluttered, sang and laughed, as they marched through the gauntlet of humiliation."

THE STARVATION OF METZ.—The *Daily News* correspondent at Saarbrucken telegraphs that he is informed from a trustworthy source that the Prussians have found in the magazines, arsenals, and forts of Metz all kinds of stores, including ample provisions for the maintenance of a sufficient garrison till March next. In his letter of the 29th ult. the same correspondent shows that if there were stores the army did not get the benefit of them. The scarcity of bread in Metz caused great suffering, and after that the want most severely felt was that of salt:—"There are saline springs within the French lines, and the water from these has been selling at 1 f. 5 c. per bottle. There has been some inconvenience from lack of water suitable for drinking. The Prussians had cut the aqueduct at Goze the day before the battle at Vionville. The troops have suffered fearfully. For days at a time they have had no bread ration at all served out to them, and have had to live wholly on lean horseflesh. Of these animals over 50,000 have been consumed during the siege. The Prussian prisoners, when they got their horseflesh, treated it as they do their own ration meat—chop it up into minced meat with onions and meal, then consolidate it into a block and fry it. This the Prussians called 'klopp,' and the French 'klopp'-ified their horseflesh in imitation of the Prussian tactics. The divisional chaplain of the Guards has just told me that he, the day before yesterday, gave a pound of bread to three captains —all noblemen—of the Imperial Guard, which was the first bread they had tasted for three days. Until six days ago a ration of bread of 100 grammes was issued to each soldier. Since then they have had no rations, except horseflesh. The townspeople have been on bread rations as well as the troops, the ration consisting of 200 grammes of brown bread. Those who are able pay for their ration, the poor having been receiving it gratuitously. It surprises me that Metz has been able to hold out so long. The place has not above 60,000 inhabitants, if so many, and it has supported for seventy days a gross population of 230,000 mouths. These are the official figures. The dearness of provisions has been progressive. For instance, on the 16th of August butter had already reached the fancy price of 4 f. per pound. On the same day chickens ranged from 6 f. to 8 f. Now butter cannot be procured at any price, and the same may be said of chickens. Metz has certainly not capitulated for want of munitions of war. The fortress has supplies for two years still left. The inside of the ramparts is lined continually with projectiles. At the beginning of the siege there were in store 12,000 projectiles for each gun, at least so I am informed."

THE FORTRESS OF METZ.—What I have already written concerning the natural and artificial strength of the forts of St. Quentin, St. Julien, Plappeville, St. Eloy, and Quelen has been more than borne out by personal investigation. Whoever holds Metz, holds an impregnable fortress. Nothing can so much as get at the fortress of Metz proper while the outworks hold out, and there is no reason that, properly garrisoned and provisioned, they should not hold out for ever. It might be possible to batter down St. Eloy or Quelen, the others cannot be got at advantageously in any way on account of the strength of their natural position. The weak point of the fortress is towards the east, between Quelen and St. Julien; but the complement of the defence on that side is made up by the "provisional" earthwork of Les Bottes. From what I hear I think it probable that the day after the 14th of August, the Prussians, if they had made a dash, and had been prepared for severe losses, might have effected a lodgment in front of Fort Belle Croix in this direction, and, indeed, if all tales are true, might have pushed their way into the town itself. We all know how easy it is to be wise after the event. The English army in the Crimea was abused for not going straight into Sebastopol two days after the Alma, instead of sitting down on that bleak plateau over against the fortress. Had its leaders known the state of the fortifications, no doubt that weary winter and those heaps of dead might have been spared to Britain. So with the Prussians here. I am assured that so confident were the French of success—so ridiculous did they think the idea that it was possible to invest Metz—that it was not till after the battle of Forbach that serious efforts were made to place the fortress in an efficient state of defence. The guns were not mounted till then behind the embrasures. Les Bottes was unfinished —a mere heap of shapeless earth. Even now it is not properly finished, and is as slovenly a piece of fortification work as I ever saw put out of hand by troops which assert they have engineers in their ranks. Nevertheless, it has a front, and guns mounted on that front. The Prussians, ever masterful and prompt, will not delay long to alter Les Bottes from a "provisional" into a permanent fort; and, with their efficient and thorough system of administration, Metz, if impregnable hitherto, will be henceforth, if such a thing can be, doubly impregnable. —*Daily News Correspondent.*

AN ANOMALY.—Last mail I received a letter from Egypt, in which there was a remark which struck me greatly:—"How can you Christians," asked the writer, "expect us to pay the least attention to your missionaries when we read of two of your greatest nations making war and committing all sorts of cruelties on each other, although you declare it is against your book to do so; and other great Christian nations not at war are making preparations for it, and are in fear of being attacked? We afar off read or hear of your doings, and beg you will keep your missionaries at home." But we all say war is wicked and peace a blessed thing. By the side of blood-stained litters we have many good and earnest men reading and praying. The Minister of War—Von Roon—of all men, is a patron of Scripture-readers, and Mr. Alexander (who acts as agent to the society which had the kiosk in the Paris Exhibition) has, under his protection, travelled among all the prisons in Germany, distributing Bibles in tons, and is now on his way back through Belgium. The missionaries, indeed, have even gone so far as to try their powers on the Turcos.—*Dr. Russell, in the Times.*

THE FRANCS-TIREURS.—A Dane serving in a corps of Francs-tireurs near Paris gives some interesting particulars of the mode of campaigning practised by these free corps. He says that the army investing Paris is now itself invested, as it is surrounded on all sides by Francs-tireurs and Mobiles. Formerly the Prussians used to send only three or four Uhlans on their foraging expeditions, now a whole squadron is not sufficient. Wherever there is a bridge or a road through a wood, they may depend on finding irregulars in greater or less numbers. In many places deep ditches, full of palisades, are cut across the roads; sometimes these ditches are defended by barricades. The Francs-tireurs never take any prisoners. When they see a cavalry soldier they shoot at the man and spare the horse, who will at least give an equivalent for his food. The Uhlans now generally avoid the more unfrequented roads, and advance in sufficient strength to be able to resist an ambuscade. Often a Franc-tireur lies all night, from 7 p.m. to 4 a.m., on the damp ground, under strict orders not to stir or talk to his comrades—a great sacrifice, observes the writer, for a Frenchman to make. The strongest and best commanded of the Franc-tireur bands is that known as the "Mocquards." This band, which numbers 1,200 men, is divided into two battalions, and consists chiefly of the remains of the regiments which capitulated at Sedan. They are very ragged, but all are armed with Chassepots, and they do a great deal of harm to the enemy.

M. THIERS ON THE WAR.—The correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says that on arriving at Versailles M. Thiers conversed with several of the Prussian officers. He was aware of the capitulation of Metz, and warmly defended Marshal Bazaine, whose antecedents and personal character he declared to be most honourable. M. Thiers considered the present war to have been brought about by the Emperor, and especially by the Empress. An officer, speaking of the release of the French prisoners which would take place when peace was made, remarked that it would be necessary to restore to France the prisoner of Wilhelmshöhe. "No, no," replied M. de Rémuset, secretary to M. Thiers, "you have taken him: keep him, and fatten him." While taking leave of the Prussian officers, M. Thiers turned towards Paris, the buildings of which he could see. He burst into sobs. "Never, gentlemen, did I know till now how much I love that unhappy city! What misery to see it again thus!" Recovering himself, he walked quietly across the distance which separated him from the French outposts.

Foreign and Colonial.

ITALY.

The following are the principal points of the Ministerial programme submitted to the Chamber before its dissolution:—"To uphold and preserve the national unity, and to give the Romans the full benefit of the Liberal institutions of Italy; to protect the dignity of the Pontificate and the freedom of its spiritual functions, by recognising the Papal See as a sovereign institution, and the person of the Pope as inviolable, and conferring the immunities enjoyed by foreign Embassies on those functionaries whom it may be necessary for the Pope to employ as his Ministers; to preserve the Roman Church its patrimony by applying to it the principles of Italian law relating to the personal property of religious associations, and by opposing a continuation of the holding of property in mortmain as incapable of alienation; to decentralise and simplify the administration of the country by extending local franchises, in order to facilitate the transfer of the capital; to restore an equilibrium in the finances; to carefully and prudently review the system of taxation; to pay close attention to the national armaments; and to reorganise the army and improve its training and instruction in accordance with the experiences of the Franco-German War." The report concludes with a suggestion that the transfer of the capital shall be made on July 1st, 1871.

The sums of money sent to His Holiness from different parts of the world are so large that he declines to receive the 50,000 scudi from the Italian Government for the month of November.

M. Thiers has written to the Pope informing him that he has advocated his cause at all the Courts visited on his late diplomatic journey. All the Courts were ready to consider his case at the coming Congress, and would grant him a position worthy of the Vicegerent of Christ.

The Italian Ministerial journal, the *Opinione*, says that it has been decided at a Council of Ministers that the King shall go to Rome after the elections on the 30th of November.

SPAIN.

General Prim has made public announcement of the candidature of the Duke d'Aosta. The vote of censure against the Government proposed by M. Castelar, in the Cortes, was rejected by 122 votes against 44. Rios Rosas, Topete, Figueras, and others, demanded the communication of the diplomatic documents, but the Chamber declared the discussion closed by a vote of 101 to 55. The Cortes have been adjourned till the 16th inst.

CHINA.

Messrs. Morgan and Co. have received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated October 19:—"Four gunboats, of ten guns, are launched here. The Chinese are importing large quantities of powder, arms, and cannon."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

According to a Russian paper the relations between Russia and Turkey are becoming more friendly.

It is stated at Washington that the mission to Great Britain has been offered to General Robert C. Schenck, who will probably accept the post.

A telegram from New York mentions that the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba has outlawed Riel and his accomplices.

A Bombay telegram announces the arrival at Yokohama of Mr. W. S. Seward from America, on a visit to Japan.

The South Carolina elections on Oct. 20 resulted in a Republican triumph. One Conservative and three Republican members of Congress were chosen, two of the latter being negroes. A white Governor and a negro Lieutenant-Governor were chosen.

The Canadian Provincial Parliament was opened on Friday. The Lieutenant-Governor in his speech spoke of the liberal grants made towards the furtherance of education, of public works, colonisation, and immigration, and said that measures had been taken to stimulate the return of Canadians from the United States.

THE PRESENT STATE OF GREECE.—The *Palingenesia* of Athens gives a list of a number of outrages recently committed by brigands, including the murder of several shepherds who had resisted the marauders. All the officials at Livadia have been dismissed for their negligence, the Eparch, the secretary of the Eparchy, the commandant of the movable detachments charged to maintain public security, the Mayor, and the chief of the police. The Demarch of Echinos has also arrested three brigands who have been employed as guides in the force employed to maintain public security.

GOLD IN MADAGASCAR.—Australian papers refer to news of the discovery of gold in Madagascar. It appears that several ounces of gold ore have been presented to the Prime Minister by some one connected with the English mission in the island, but the present was received in a very ungracious manner, the Government fearing that if gold were discovered in quantity there would be a "rush" of Europeans to the spot, who would quickly overrun and make themselves masters of the country. It is stated that further search for gold has been prohibited.

A NEW ROMISH MIRACLE.—The Rome correspondent of the *Tablet* says:—"A most extraordinary Aurora Borealis terrified the city last night (24th). The whole northern, eastern, and southern heavens were literally red as blood. On going out into an adjacent villa commanding a magnificent view, the spectacle was one of awful grandeur. A mass of blood-red fire seemed to hang over the whole of Rome, *save the Vatican and its approaches*, a circumstance so singular that the *Roman* and other Revolutionary prints mention it as inexplicable."

LIBERTY IN PRUSSIA.—Dr. Max Hirsch, editor of the *Gewerkverein*, has just been tried at Berlin for having published an article in his paper complaining of the manner in which the ex-Emperor has been treated at Wilhelmshöhe. The article stated that Louis Napoleon, who was the chief cause of the war, had been received by the Prussian Government with all the honours due to a ruling Sovereign, and that it almost looked as if the Government intended to bring him back to Paris, adding that such a proceeding would deeply offend public feeling in Germany. The Government prosecutor characterised this article as an insult to the King, who had personally ordered Napoleon to be sent to Wilhelmshöhe, and directed all the arrangements for his treatment there. The defence was conducted by Dr. Lasker, one of the most eminent members of the "National Liberal" party in the Prussian Chamber. He said that it was notorious that the subject discussed in the article had been unfavourably commented upon in various classes of society, and a newspaper was evidently justified in expressing the opinions of men as to whose patriotism there could be no doubt. No allusion was made to the King in the article, which was solely directed against the policy of Prussia and her Government. Its chief object was to oppose the alleged plan of restoring Napoleon to the throne, and this was an act for which, in a constitutional State, the Government, and not the King, must be made responsible. As for Dr. Hirsch, he had, as a member of the North German Bund, supported the Government in every question that related to the present war, and his newspaper showed that he was an ardent patriot. To this the Government prosecutor replied that he readily acknowledged the patriotism of Dr. Hirsch, but that he had insulted the King all the same. Ultimately the tribunal sentenced the unfortunate editor to two months' imprisonment.

Literature.

*THE BRAHMO SOMAJ OF INDIA.**

The Brahmo Somaj of India—of which our recent distinguished guest in this country, Chunder Sen, is the chief representative—is at once a symbol of marked influences which the West is powerfully exercising on the East, and the sign of prospective dangers to belief and civilisation both in the East and the West. Such a form of eclectic theism as that which is preached by the Baboo, is only possible in India and in India as permeated and at present overridden by purely temporary and transitional forms of European thought. The inherent characteristic of Indian thought is abstraction. It multiplies the one into the many in its forms of revelation in abstraction or contemplation; and it resolves the many into the one again by the simple process of reducing the forms of thinking to mere illusions of the mind. *Maya*, or illusion, is the worn semblance of the wave-beat of Divine thought on the shore of finite existence; the wave itself returns and remerges in the great ocean. What we read as distinctive in the impression left behind is, after all, only the record of our own individuality and consequent limitation, from which we should seriously seek to be delivered. In its objective form intelligence has thus been compelled to distrust itself, and to assign an equal value to all forms of manifestation; and hence the death of art and true social development. Individuality, out of which alone art can come, had a stigma set upon it and retreated, paralysed. Various forms and stages of deliverance from this master illusion, Indian philosophy has aimed at supplying: we see the last and most practical outcome of it in the idea of caste. Men are born with certain spiritual freedoms and rights, or with certain bondages under the dominion of matter. The whole social fabric is based on this idea. Nothing is commoner than for an earnest missionary to have all his arguments against idolatry overturned by the peculiarly subtle manner in which a Brahmin, through his sinuously abstract philosophy, retreats from acknowledging any special and individual significance in the idol. "It "is a mere form, in itself it is illusion also, like "all other appearances; all idols are so; the idol "has significances only because, through it, we "worship Brahm—the One. All other possible "forms of revelation are significant in the same "way and measure." Thus at the very root of the old Brahminism there layan absorbed eclecticism which, while it declined to acknowledge specific sacredness in the symbol, yet refused to make frank deliverance to this effect to the lower castes, who could not rise freely above the dogmatic apprehension of the symbol. An old Brahmin would listen quite appreciatively to an account of Christ, say that it was all very beautiful; would not rob a Christian of his belief; only you must allow him to assert that much the same truths were revealed in the Brahminic deities—the form was unimportant, comparatively, and truth was one; there was no reason why Christian and Brahmin should not tolerate each other and accept what was good in the system of each. In this respect Brahminism, of course, differs *toto cælo* from Mahommedanism.

Now, the Brahmo Somaj is a valiant escape from the tyranny of the old religion, which had its root in a moribund philosophy; but it borrows from European thought what simply gives it an impulsion back to the original error of the old. It is eclectic very much in the same sense as was the old Brahminism, only with a profounder reverence and recognition of the divine as exhibited in character and action; but it refuses to regard dogmas save as mere idols of the mind; and hence it encourages, as did Brahminism, an esoteric and an exoteric religion; notwithstanding that this is precisely what it repudiates in its anxiety to assert the fatherhood of God and man's equality before him. In the process of asserting this doctrine, it needs to qualify it, lest it too crystallise harshly into dogma, and admit orders of sonship—though in no other form than the order of regeneration. For it is peculiarly significant that the Brahmos are not uniformly at one on the prominence which Chunder Sen has recently given to this doctrine. On this point he has himself shown some vacillation, as is proved by the alterations Miss Collet has seen it needful to make in her Essay republished from the *Contemporary Review*. In the preface to this tract she says, "I have re-"written the passages concerning the Brahmic "view of regenerating faith on which "I had supposed him (Chunder Sen) to "teach a far more ascetic and Augus-"tinian doctrine than he really maintains." The difficulty of arriving at any really assured idea of what Chunder Sen does teach arises mainly from his persistently regarding all dogmatic forms of truth as illusions and nothing more. There is scarcely a Scripture doctrine from which some shadow of support might not be found in his writings; but generally of so vague and humanitarian a cast as to be most perplexing and unsatisfactory. His view of incarnation, for example, is scarcely more than the old Brahminic one elevated a little by admitting the possibility of the genuineness of the incarnation of Jesus, which, however, is qualified in the very admission, in so far as it is held that God continually incarnates himself in human creatures, thus attesting His fatherhood, which now, however, we discover is something different from what the term fatherhood carries to the mind of a European theologian. The incarnation, while a fact, is thus not a doctrine, or, if it is a truth, it is like Hegel's absolute, always a *becoming*. The acceptance of certain truths are held as being essential to human well-being, and yet the very forms which embody these truths must of necessity be regarded as illusive, contradictory, and finally injurious. Brahmoism has not, any more than Brahminism, as yet succeeded in conquering from the sphere of doubt and abstraction, an island of stable dogma from which clear views of the universe may be obtained. Such is Chunder Sen's view of human nature and its religious needs. Religion is a congeries of intuitions, which need the idea of God as objective to rest upon; but which annihilate this idea of God in their very out-putting, in declaring themselves His very voice and utterance. No wonder that Miss Frances Power Cobbe congratulates herself on the affinity she discovered between her own and Chunder Sen's main doctrines, agreeing at least in the Theodore-Parkerian idea of rejecting the personality of God. For how, indeed, can this idea of absolute personality consist with the notion which Chunder Sen holds as to continual and successive incarnations, as he most assuredly does in his lecture on "Great Men."

And this is the point of danger which we have reason to fear Chunder Sen and his friends may wreck upon. They are mystic and they are rationalist by turns; but only and always to the end of asserting that there is, and can be, no valid objective truth for men as men, but only for each individual man, as he apprehends it. This, of course, is the necessary and consistent outcome of the position which Chunder Sen has assumed as to revelation. There can, he says, be no objective or book-revelation; we will content ourselves by gleaning from all sources what we can of the light that our consciences tell us is from heaven, and endeavour, as well as we may, to live by it. But there must be some quality of truth as truth to draw men together, and to unite them, else how can Mr. Sen hope to build up and keep together his church. The truth which he finds most practically operative to this end, he must embody in some form or other, and here you have it at once in another form, the recognition of dogma and of book-revelation—the two things Mr. Sen most warmly repudiates. In the position he has given to Jesus Christ, he has already practically admitted the right of the New Testament as *the* Book-revelation of truth, more especially as he and the Brahmos have been compelled absolutely to reject most of their own sacred books.

"Christ spoke not as worldly men speak; *He preached absolute religion.* He disdained everything local and contingent, sectarian and partial, and taught God's universal truth for the benefit of all mankind, Europeans and Asiatics alike. Let it not be supposed that I allude to any special form of Christian ethics as it is understood and accepted by particular denominations of the Christian Church. No; I have not derived my conceptions of Christ or His ethics from the dogmatic theology or the actual life of any class of his followers. I do not identify Him with any Christian sect. I have gone direct to the Bible to ascertain the genuine doctrines of morality inculcated by Christ; and it is my firm conviction that His teachings find a response in the universal consciousness of humanity and are no more European than Asiatic, and that in His ethics 'there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bond, nor free.' May we all learn to draw near to God by conforming to the spirit of these precepts!"

But if Mr. Sen has gone direct to the Bible and found there that Christ preached *absolute religion*, is that not something like recreating dogma, and a dogma, too, which is calculated to remove in many ways and relations the eclectic spirit which Brahmoism encourages, though, it must be said, it seeks its elevation and enfranchisement from secular influences.

It is above everything clear that, while a merely dogmatic interpretation of Christianity is not likely to do much for India, a sentimental undogmatic humanitarian one can do still less, as running too much on the line of the old ideas, after all. Chunder Sen has done much for his countrymen; he can do still more. It were surely a service of little value if he left them in the toils of pantheistic influence—a thing on which Miss Cobbe waxes warmly self-congratulatory. In speaking of regeneration as a real fact in human experience, and of the ministry of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of men, as he has done very plainly in some of his recent lectures, we hope Mr. Sen was not adopting mere figures of speech, accommodating his esoteric Gospel to the weak minds of others. If not, then we may well expect further developments, justifying the hope that we may yet see a more assured acceptance of Christianity on the part of him and his followers. A sentimental eclecticism is, above all things, that against which a genuine Indian reformer should be assured. The whole history of Brahminism, indeed, warns him against such a fatally injurious course of procedure. The place which the Brahmos give to prayer would seem, however, to betoken progress.

* *Lectures and Tracts.* By Keshub Chunder Sen. First and Second Series. Edited by Sophia Dobson Collet. Strahan.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Handy Dictionary of the Holy Bible. By the Rev. William Gurney, A.M. Newly revised and edited by the Rev. J. G. Wrench, A.M. (Tegg.) We cannot see that any useful purpose is served by the re-issue of this work, but Mr. Tegg probably knows his own business better than we do, and it may be presumed that there is still a demand for it. Its inferiority to Smith's Dictionary, even the most condensed editions of the latter, is very palpable. The latter is sparing of information that may be readily gleaned from a consecutive reading of the Bible, while the book under notice is most full of detail in relation to events which are fully and chronologically recorded in Scripture.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. By Adam Smith, LL.D. Edited by James E. Thorold Rogers. In two volumes. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) We welcome a new edition of the great work of the father of political economy in England. His work is still a classical English work, notwithstanding the rapid development of the science, and its singular good fortune in having secured the notice of some of the ablest of our modern thinkers and enlisted their enthusiastic services. Indeed, it is difficult to foresee a time when Adam Smith's book shall forfeit its position. This is a handsome edition, containing a good historical preface and occasional notes. Professor Rogers has given notes and not dissertations. He has well expressed the relation of an editor to the author of such a book as this. "I am "disposed to think that the editor of a great work like "that of the 'Wealth of Nations,' should submit to the "functions of a clerk, rather than assume those of a "partner, however deferential his language may be to-"wards the author with whom he associates his name."

Shakespeare Almanac for 1871. We have received the third annual issue of the Shakespeare Almanac, price one penny. We called attention to it last year, and cannot forbear now to recur to the same terms of warm commendation. There is more wit in this compilation than in all the comic Almanacs put together, although the wit is due neither to the compiler nor to the dramatist alone, but to the happy device of putting the words of the latter in juxtaposition with the events which are commonly commemorated in an almanac. Here are a few instances from one month of the year, taken at random:—

June 1. "We talk of horses." Derby Day, 1870.
" 2. "The troops are all scattered, and the commanders very poor rogues." First Fenian raid on Canada, 1866.
" 5. "Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs." Hervey's "Meditations" pub., 1748.
" 6. "How now, rustics! whither are you bound? To the Palace!" Crystal Palace opened, 1854.
" 7. "I have an exposition of sleep come upon me." Tupper's "Prov. Phil." published, 1837.
" 12. "I cleft his beaver with a downright blow." Grenville-Murray Assault, 1867.
" 14. "List, list, O, list!" Tailors' Strike, 1867.
" 23. "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." Telegraph to India opened, 1870.
" 24. "The savage Bull doth bear the yoke." Income-tax first imposed, 1842.

THE QUARTERLIES.

*THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.**

The papers in the present number of the *British Quarterly* are of unequal merit and interest. Two or three are sketchy, and might suit a monthly journal rather than the higher dignity of a Quarterly. Still they are representative of English literature, and indicate that intention to broaden the culture of Nonconformists which has been a marked characteristic of this periodical under its present editorship. In saying this, however, we are perhaps doing an injustice to the main supporters of the *British Quarterly*. They demand such articles on science, literature, and art, as appear from time to time in its pages, and would probably think, and ought to think, that it would not be worth supporting without them.

The first paper in the present number, on "Traces of "Affinity between Breton and Cornwall," is interesting,

* *The British Quarterly Review*, No. CIV., October.

but not sufficiently thorough. It is a capital subject for the antiquarian scholar, but we doubt whether the writer is an original investigator. We miss one or two facts which we should have expected to find in it. The first is that Wales is still known in France by the name of Little Britain, just as Brittany was once known by the same name, and the second, that the writer has missed the point of some Cornish celebrations by an apparent ignorance of the names given to them. The flower festival in June, if we do not mistake, is known as Flora's Day, and points to the old worship of the Goddess Flora, while the fires lit on certain occasions are still called Baal fires. Here we have names that are histories. Dr. Stoughton's "Church of the Restora-"tion" meets in the second article, as it should, with a highly appreciative review. "American Humour," the third paper, is slight but readable. The next paper, on Archbishop Leighton's works, is a drastic exposure of the latest edition of Leighton, written with scholarly knowledge and merited indignation. It is refreshing to read such a thorough piece of literary criticism as this. Mr. Matthew Arnold—of whom we are getting rather wearied—is the subject of another paper, which quietly exposes that cultured gentleman's ignorance and one-sidedness. We are glad to find the reviewer successfully challenging Mr. Arnold upon his Biblical and historical knowledge, and using no hesitating language in exposing his unprincipled sectarianism. This is just what should be said of that gentleman,—

"Were it but the vituperation of ignorant men, to which Dissenters have been long accustomed, we might have passed it by in silence; but when a man like Mr. Arnold stoops to write a book like this, in which Christian theology is utterly misconceived and ecclesiastical history grossly misrepresented; in which moral conscientiousness and spiritual heroism are subjected to the indignity of utilitarian rebuke, and even the utmost self-sacrifice for conscience' sake excites only contemptuous pity, as for a preposterous fanaticism; in which it is contended that no dogma is worth martydom, and no conviction can justify separation; in which the highest and most sacred things are dealt with in the spirit of the lowest Erastianism—then, not in the interests of Nonconformity only, or even of religion, but of philosophical fairness, historical truth, and human nobility, morality, and honour, it is imperative to speak in words of strong protest and rebuke.

"Mr. Arnold condemns Nonconformity, not upon high principles of intrinsic wrong and right, but upon the low and selfish ground of injury to his own Church. He has a keen appreciation of what, through the Nonconformity of England, the Established Church has lost and is constantly losing. *Hinc lachrymæ illæ:* this is his highest criterion of judgment—a low and selfish passion, which blinds him to all perceptions of the claims of conscience and of the heroism of suffering for its sake. Nothing to Nonconformists is more ludicrous than the complacent assumption of so many Churchmen, that the rest of the nation exists only for their sake. "I have a great esteem for many of you Nonconformists," wrote an eminent Churchman the other day, "and should have no objection to see them members of my own Church!" Admit Dissenters to the Universities, open to them our pulpits, they will do us good! By all means induce the Wesleyans to return to the bosom of the Church they have left, they will greatly strengthen us in our growing weakness, and help us in our sore need! What is such a feeling but the uneradicated insolence of the Church of Rome, assuming the integrity of its own position, the exclusiveness of its own interests, and the inviolability of its own prerogatives; and graciously telling all who have sinned by wandering from it, that, if they will return they shall be forgiven? Nonconformists have left the Church, and have made it weak; if they would but return they would restore its strength. And because they will not return, Mr. Arnold has nothing for them but the hardest words; he vituperates their spirit, slanders their character, and misrepresents their history."

And now we think sufficient has been said upon Mr. Arnold and his controversial works.

The most valuable paper, however, in our judgment, in this number, is the one on the Higher Education of the United States. It is full of information, most interesting in its details, and most suggestive in its remarks. The writer describes, with more or less minuteness, the chief characteristics of this education. We find how varied it is, how widely it is spread, and with what success it is carried on. Its superiority to anything that can be found in England should make us blush—if Englishmen could ever blush on account of American superiority, or, in their arrogance, be brought to believe in it. The most interesting part of this paper is the description of the Ladies' Colleges in America, and particularly the Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie. Here it is:—

"Leaving Oberlin, with its economical arrangements and somewhat rough machinery, we next consider one of the largest ladies' boarding-schools in the world, the Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, which, with its palatial facade of nearly eight hundred feet, pleasure-grounds of nearly two hundred acres, library of seven thousand volumes, art gallery, music-room, laboratories, astronomical observatory (with first-rate instruments), natural history museum, calisthenium (containing a riding-school one hundred feet long, and a gymnasium seventy feet long), bowling-alley for in-door exercises, lake for boating in summer and skating in winter, forms, it must be acknowledged, an institution of a truly remarkable character. M. Hippeau, indeed, declares that there is no place of instruction in the world equal in "magnificence" to this college for young girls. It was founded some seven years ago at the expense of Mr. Vassar, an opulent brewer of Poughkeepsie, with a view to accomplish for young women what colleges of the first class accomplish for young men—that is, to furnish them the means of a thorough, well-proportioned, and liberal education, adapted to their wants in life. Mr. Vassar gave during his lifetime (he died two years ago) about £100,000 towards the accomplishment of this object, and left at his death £30,000 more, to form (1) a lecture fund; (2) a library, art, and cabinet fund; and (3) an auxiliary fund; the last for aiding students of "superior mind and sound scholarship" to enjoy the advantages of the place at a reduced rate. The arrangements are adapted to receive 400 young ladies, each of whom pays about £80 a year, exclusive of text-books, stationery, and music and riding lessons. The total expense seems to be about £100, and there were 382 girls (every five of whom have a common sitting-room) in the school when the last yearly report was issued. It will be seen that, considering the value of the capitalised income, and the, for America, large sum paid by each pupil, there is no lack of funds, and hence the noble scale on which the whole of the educational machinery is framed. A candidate for admission must be at least fifteen years of age, and must submit to examination in arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, and the history of the United States, so strict "that further lessons in these subjects will not be needed, no provision being made for such instruction in the college." The programme of studies for the four years' course is large—even as some competent European observers think, too large—but this ambitious fault is one which generally characterises the educational efforts of the United States, and which only experience will correct. It will in time be found out that "*Multum non multa*," and "*qui trop embrasse mal étreint*," are cardinal principles in the teaching of the young. The plan of "bifurcation" allows each pupil to choose between (1) the classical course; and (2) the scientific and modern language course; and there is every reason to believe that the instruction, received under the advantages of first-rate professors and costly machinery of every kind, is of a very superior order. We are glad to see that the prospectus of studies especially insists on the laying of a good foundation."

It is, we think, a fact that Englishmen think more of the higher education in America than the Americans themselves do. We should have been glad if the writer of this article could have read the address of Dr. Barnard, President of Columbia College, New York, upon this subject.

The remaining articles in the *British Quarterly* are on "English Art in the Gothic Centuries," written with great knowledge, judgment, and discernment; and on the "Franco-Prussian War." The last is valuable chiefly for its thorough discussion of the Alsace and Lorraine question. Its concluding sentences must have been written without thought. They are:—

"A powerful minister has now an opportunity of making his name illustrious, by securing the safety of his country with the same stroke as will constitute an era in international progress. Let him say, as the mouthpiece of the neutral States, victory in this case shall not be gratified by territorial acquisitions, and there will for a long time be no more wars of conquest in Europe." If this means anything, it means that England should go to war to prevent German annexation of French territory. We should like to see the Minister who would say "you shall not" to Bismark, and we should like to see Bismark's face when he received such a peremptory message.

THE *QUARTERLY* AND *EDINBURGH REVIEWS*.

The current number of the *Quarterly Review* is marked by a singular unity of design. No less than three of its articles are devoted to the Franco-Prussian war, and, beside their relation to the particular subject of which they treat, are intended to point the same moral as is deduced from two other papers, one on the "Mismanagement of the British Navy," and the other on the "Inefficiency of the British Army." It would seem as if the editor supposed the present to be a favourable opportunity for a grand Tory manifesto in disparagement of the Ministerial policy in opposition to the reduction of our armaments, and in favour of the good old-fashioned notions which the *Quarterly* has always maintained. The vehement attack of a Tory organ upon such a monarch as King William, and a Minister who comes so near the ideal of Toryism as Count Bismark, with his intense hatred of popular rights and cynical contempt of public opinion, has excited some astonishment; but it is really only the old "balance-of-power" theory which has led the *Review* to take the strong position it has done. In other words, it is the same jealousy which led France on to its wanton attack on German unity which the Tories would fain awaken in this country. At the same time, we are somewhat surprised at the violent partisan spirit which runs through the three articles—the quiet ignoring of the facts which show France to be in the wrong; the studied effort to depreciate even the military achievements of the Germans; the endeavour to enlist feeling and prejudice in opposition to Prussia. The writer of the opening paper goes so far as to say that "Napoleon "was bound to resent the aggrandisement of Prussia in "1861; and, in our opinion, he is not to be blamed if, "taking a leaf out of the policy of his wily adversary, he "bided his time till 1870, and employed the interval in "making such preparations as the reorganisation of his "military force rendered necessary." If such a theory of national relations is to be accepted, we do not see what is to save us from a chronic state of warfare; nor can we see why Prussia should be blamed for exercising, on her part, a policy of watchfulness and resistance. We should be satisfied, however, to rest the vindication of Prussia on the incidental admissions made in an interesting article on "M. Prevost Paradol and Napoleon "III." What good such articles are to do to either of the combatants we fail to perceive. They will irritate the feelings of the Germans, they will encourage the French in the illusions of which they specially need to be disabused—the two things which a wise man would seek not to do. Still, they gratify the feelings of the hour in certain circles, and they enable the writers to urge on our Government what its advocates are pleased to call a vigorous policy. These Tories are determined, in accordance with the old proverb, to make hay while the sun shines; or, in other words, to get up estimates while the war-fever lasts. We have, therefore, not only the hints thrown out in the articles on the war itself, but two whole papers given to an *omnium gatherum* of all the stories about the two services with which the House used to be regaled during the Session. Have the men who thus clamour about false economy forgotten that, even now, we spend twenty-five millions a year on our defences? The number, as a whole, is extremely attractive, and contains, besides the papers we have mentioned, a capital sketch of Sir Henry Bulwer's "Memoirs of Lord Palmerston," and interesting articles on "Von Sybel's French Revolution" and "German Patriotic Songs."

The *Edinburgh* also gives considerable space to the discussion of questions connected with the war, and its articles stand out in striking contrast to those of its great rival. While they are equal in many respects, we should pronounce them better in literary ability and style; in their grasp of the subject, their breadth of view, and their soundness of principle, they are immeasurably superior. The article on the "The Cam-"paign of 1870" is an admirable piece of descriptive writing. Its account of the character and composition of the forces, its story of the gathering and disposition of troops on both sides, and its picture of the movements of the campaign, are capitally done, and give us a vivid picture of the whole. But it is the article on "Germany, France, and England," in which great questions of policy are discussed, with which we have been specially gratified. Nowhere have we seen the indictment against France presented with such clearness and sustained with such power. This able review of the immediate causes and diplomatic incidents of the war does not admit of abridgment, but it is a complete answer to the weak and ignorant talk we hear in too many quarters at present. It is, however, when the writer comes to speak of our own national duties, to dissipate the foolish panic some are desirous to cultivate, and to point out that our desire should be to "found a "moral empire upon the confidence of the nations, not "upon their passions, their fears, or their antipathies," that he most commands our approval. It is specially worthy of remark that these great journals of public opinion, differing in everything else, agree in deprecating the annexation of territory by Germany. Will Count Bismark pay no heed to these remonstrances against a high-handed policy? Falsehood has its Nemesis, as "W. R. G." has ably shown in the columns of a contemporary; but so has pride also, and it will be well for Germany to remember this before she commits herself irrevocably to a policy which will alienate her friends, and prepare for her future troubles. A memoir of "Ernst Moritz Arndt," the great poet of German unity, is very *apropos*, and is well done. The sketch of Pope Sixtus V. is taken from Hubner's forthcoming work, and is spirited and interesting. Earl Stanhope's "Reign of Queen Anne" is the subject of a discriminating review.

The *British and Foreign Evangelical Review* deals in a very masterly manner with the question, "Have Indian "missions been successful?" The writer is not content with a mere recital of statistics, but he analyses the figures with remarkable skill, and shows what is their true significance. He compares the progress of Christianity in India with the triumphs in the first three centuries, he tests the success of Protestant missions with those of the Romish Church, and with the progress of Mohammedanism and Brahminism in India, and shows 'that whatever standard be adopted, they have no reason to fear the examination. "Angelus Silesius: Physician, Priest, and Poet," is the subject of a well-written sketch, enriched by translations of some of his tender and deeply spiritual verses. The "Church and the Age" is reviewed with some severity, but the treatment is, on the whole, just. The translation of Tholuck's view of the right way of preaching is fertile in suggestions to which all preachers would do well to give heed.

The *Westminster* is very able, but we cannot add that it is likely to be very popular. Its topics are all treated with great ability, but they are not the topics of the hour. The paper on the "Land Question in England," which is the first in the number, was doubtless intended to appear in a time of less excitement than that in which we find ourselves. It is thoughtful, suggestive, and what any paper that deals fairly with the subject must be, bold, some would say revolutionary. It is just the thing for a quiet vacation, preparing the way for a discussion that must soon come, but will scarcely be needed in the general absorption in European politics. The article headed "John Wesley's Cosmogony" is smart and caustic, but Wesleyans, though of course they will chafe under it, may get from it some useful hints. The story of the "New York Gold Conspiracy" is cleverly told, and the paper in defence of the Ballot is clear and convincing.

THE MAGAZINES.

Fraser is distinguished this month by the preponderance of articles of instruction. China, Canada, the Fiji

Islands, and the "War" supply the topics for papers of this character, which are extremely valuable as grouping together a number of facts little known to any but careful students of the particular subjects. A magazine, indeed, can hardly do better service than by thus keeping its readers abreast with contemporary history for the changes which are passing over various countries, and which may very possibly affect the whole course of policy, are just the things which it is most necessary for us to know, and yet on which the majority of men are ignorant. Thus, a resident's "View of the Present "Condition of China" gives us, not only as the result of personal observation, but of a careful examination of the memorials sent in from the different provinces, an idea of the state of things which must be as new as it is startling. To be told that the vast population has been reduced nearly one-half in the last twenty years, that four out of the eighteen inner provinces are in a state of revolt, that rebellion is chronic, and is so because of the want of food, and that the evils under which the country suffers are to be traced to the wretched Administration, is surprising enough, and must suggest matter for careful reflection as to our own duty. The paper on the "New Dominion" corrects some false impressions, and gives a hopeful view of our great American colony, while the story of the "War," of which we have the third portion here, is told by one who is fully competent for a difficult task. The "Personal History of Imperialism in 1870" is written with a severity which might have been spared, could we feel that the downfall of Cæsarism was final. But, seeing how little Napoleon seems prepared to concede, how many there are who still hope for the restoration of his power, and are prepared with all sorts of excuses for his faults, and especially remembering that peace, whenever it comes, will throw back upon France 300,000 soldiers, whose ideas of the Emperor may be very different from those which now obtain in Paris, it is well that the crimes which have brought about the present collapse should not pass into oblivion, and they have seldom been set forth with more point than in this paper. "A. K. H. B." has a pleasant holiday sketch "In the Highlands," and Patricius Walker gives us an interesting account of rambles in London, a large part of which is little better than a *terra incognita* to many of its inhabitants.

The *Cornhill* has another of the capital series of continental sketches by which its pages have been so often lightened. The writer is not only thoroughly *au fait* at his work, but his selection of topics is always singularly *apropos*. This month we have a sketch of a French country town in a time of foreign invasion, and the story of "How the Uhlans took Mousseux-les-"Caves" is told with great spirit, and is a graphic sketch of an incident which must have had many counterparts during the Prussian progress through the provinces. The "Consular Service" is a careful and well-informed account of a very useful department of the public service, with a few suggestions which appear to us judicious for making it still more efficient. The mysterious and romantic career of "Bianca Capello" furnishes the subject for a paper of considerable interest.

Blackwood deals with the "Great Collapse" very much as we might have expected. There is a sneaking kindness for the Emperor, and a desire to fix the blame of failure anywhere but on him. Probably had the writer had Napoleon's recent pamphlet before him, he would have felt with him that his greatest fault had been his conceding too much to public opinion, and especially to the press. We agree that "the Emperor "was never faithfully served," but how was this? To whom was it due that the best men in France were excluded from the positions they would have adorned, and power and responsibility trusted to those who were unable to use the one and had no sense of the other? The moral, however, which *Blackwood* draws has to do with England rather than with France, and is pointed, as any moral from anything that could occur would be pointed, against the Government. We wonder those who indulge in the wild talk we find here, cannot see that it is alike profitless and unpatriotic. We have some other articles of a more agreeable character. The contribution of a "very strange correspondent" is clever and entertaining, though we doubt whether it is in good taste. The paper on the "Poetry of the Scottish "Language" is one of the attractions of the number, and we are glad that it is to be followed by another on the "Humour," which we hope will be equally well done.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has an instructive paper on the "Passage of the Mont Cenis," by Professor Ansted, who gives us a very clear and intelligible account of the great tunnel under the Alps. The story of a "Descent into a Gold Mine by Prince Alfred" would have been interesting enough even had a Prince not been among the adventurers; but this would doubtless increase its charms for a certain class of readers. Mr. Hatton's reminiscences of Mark Lemon are continued, and are touching in their simplicity and tenderness.

Saint Pauls is brimful of interest, life, and power. Taken as a whole, it has hit the medium between the mere frivolity of one class of magazines and the excessive dulness of others. At present, with three serial stories, two of them from two of our best writers—Anthony Trollope and George Macdonald—and the third one that speaks sufficiently for itself, it stands at the head in the department of fiction. But it has besides these tales, the continuation of Mr. Craik's interesting sketches of a Norman tour, entitled, "We Four in Nor-"mandy"; an account, specially well-timed, of the "Primary Schools in Germany"; and a thoughtful paper—though one in whose conclusion we do not at all agree—on "Trial by Jury."

Miscellaneous.

THE NEWPORT ELECTION.—Mr. Charles Cavendish Clifford, who represented the Isle of Wight, in the Liberal interest, from 1857 to 1865, has been adopted as a candidate by the Liberal committee at Newport, and will be recommended to a public meeting of the electors.

THE CAPTAIN RELIEF FUND.—At a meeting of the London Committee of the Captain Relief Fund on Monday it was stated that the amount of capital required for pensions to widows and children would be 36,000*l*. The case of other relatives the committee proposed to leave to the decision of the Portsmouth committee, and the amount that would be required for them would be 23,000*l*. Against that there was a sum of 30,000*l*. received at Portsmouth and 2,340*l*. received in London.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.—Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., presided on Monday at a meeting of the Metropolitan Municipal Association, at which it was announced that the Home Secretary had stated that, in consequence of the enormous mass of business demanding more immediate attention, the question of the government of the metropolis could not be dealt with next session; but that it would very likely be taken up in the session following. In consequence of this statement it was resolved that the Association should not give the usual notice for legislative action next session.

THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY were formally opened on Monday by the Duke of Montrose, Chancellor of the University. Among those present were the Marquis of Bute, the Lord Justice-General, Mr. Gordon, M.P., Sir Edw. Colbrooke, M.P., and Mr. A. Orr Ewing, M.P. It was stated that from subscriptions and from Government, 254,000*l*. had been obtained and 117,000*l*. had been received for the ground upon which the old college stood. Everything in connection with the new building was paid. There was still, however, required the sum of 350*l*. for a hospital, and 640*l*. for a college hall. Of the 150,000*l*. in public subscriptions, Glasgow had given nearly all.

THE SHEFFIELD LIBEL CASE.—Mr. W. C. Leng, editor of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, yesterday surrendered in the Court of Queen's Bench to receive sentence for having published a libel upon the Earl and Countess of Sefton. The statement complained of appeared on April 4, and on May 5 the court made the rule absolute for a criminal information. The case was tried at Leeds before the Lord Chief Baron on August 11, when a special jury found the defendant guilty of publishing the libel. The court, taking into consideration the fact that the insertion of he offensive paragraph was the work of a subordinate, that testimonials of the highest character had been handed in, and that Mr. Leng had suffered much both mentally and financially, decided that the justice of the case would be satisfied by the infliction of a fine of 50*l*.

SUPPRESSION OF BEERSHOPS AND ITS EFFECT.—In September, 1869, the magistrates of the Luton division of Beds withdrew the licences from above thirty beershops and public-houses of the lowest class which were reported to be the habitual resort of convicted persons. They issued a notice to all publicans, that though the criminal class might be permitted to take refreshment in their houses and go away, yet that suffering them to remain in their house longer than was necessary for that purpose would be taken to be "harbouring," and would involve forfeiture of the licence. The result was that the "criminal class" became "as miserable as idle men about town suddenly deprived of their clubs," and the convictions in the district have diminished by one-half.

DR. CUMMING ON THE WAR.—Dr. Cumming has been lecturing at Islington on the present and future of Europe. The present war he maintains to be the outpouring of the seventh vial. The characteristic of the present war, he said, is that the great Protestant Power of Europe is chastising the Catholic, and regarding the position of the other Powers, and especially the attitude of Russia towards Turkey, Dr. Cumming came to the conclusion that our only resource is at once to treble our army and volunteers. He remarked that the beginning of the present state of affairs in Rome followed close upon the decree of infallibility. So the Apocalypse said, that when Babylon boasted "I am queen," then her trouble should come. He put together the fall of Metz, the siege of Strasbourg, the present condition of Paris, the appearance of the sun, and the recent auroras, as "signs of the times" which show the approach of the millennium.

DESTRUCTION OF THE IMAGE OF BUDDHA IN JAPAN.—The image of Buddha, known as the Statue of Daiboots, stands in a wilderness about fifteen miles from Yokohama, far removed from all the great cities. It is of colossal size, in a sitting posture, measuring about forty feet in height. It is of the purest bronze, and admirably executed as a work of art. Its origin is unknown; but it has sat in the same spot, on an elevated platform, at least 600 years. This remarkable relic of the past is about to be destroyed. The late persecution against native Christians in Japan seems not to have been directed against that faith alone, but against Buddhism also, or, in other words, against image-worship in general. Buddhists and Roman Catholics alike have images in their temples of worship, and the iconoclastic zeal of the Japanese faith, as by law established (Shintooism), which is seeking to break up all image-worship, has found expression in an edict dooming to destruction this great image of Buddha. The statue is offered for sale, not to be retained in its present position, but to be broken up for old bronze.

COLCHESTER ELECTION.—The nomination for Colchester took place on Wednesday, and the polling on Thursday. The only candidates proposed were Sir H. Storks (Liberal) and Colonel Learmonth. (Conservative). The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Colonel Learmonth. A poll was demanded by Mr. Harvey on behalf of Sir H. Storks. At the polling the votes registered were largely in favour of the Conservative candidate. This result was attributed to division of the Liberal ranks by the appearance of Mr. Baxter Langley, which was not repaired by his retirement, and still more to the dislike of a large portion of the constituency, who would otherwise have supported Sir H. Storks, to the Contagious Diseases Acts. On the first return issued the Conservatives claimed a majority of 41, and at ten they had raised it to 198. At five p.m. the mayor (Mr. J. F. Bishop) officially declared the poll as follows: Learmonth, 1,363; Storks; 853; majority for Learmonth, 510. Colonel Learmonth expressed his acknowledgments amid the cheers of a large crowd.

LAMBETH BATHS MEETINGS.—The ninth series of these gatherings and entertainments, the object of which is to promote the cause of religion and temperance among the working classes in the vicinity, commenced on Saturday evening, when about 500 persons, male and female, took tea together in the large bath-room of the Lambeth Baths. After the repast a public meeting, at which some 1,500 or 2,000 persons were present, was held. Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., was called to the chair. The Rev G. M. Murphy read the report, which stated that during the past eight seasons over 800 meetings have been held; the Gospel has been preached, temperance and sanitary truths enforced, political, social, and moral movements have been discussed and aided, while amusements have not been forgotten. Here the first Working Men's Industrial Exhibition was held in the spring of 1864. Two others have since been held in the building, each of the three have been most successful. The conductors had also tried to do something to further the interests of popular education by public discussions, instructive lectures, illustrated scientific demonstrations with prize examinations, art and science classes, and free elementary instruction for the adults of the locality, and these endeavours have not been in vain. The Rev. Newman Hall addressed the meeting at some length, and moved—"That in view of the immoralities too frequently associated with the entertainments provided by the licensed caterers for the amusement of the people, Christian ministers and thoughtful men are hereby respectfully urged to give early and earnest attention to the provision of counteractive enjoyments in such public buildings as may be available for the purpose." The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Thos. Cooke, jun., Mr. G. Howlett, and other gentlemen; and in the course of the evening several songs and recitations were given.

Gleanings.

An electric cable has at length been successfully laid from Dartmouth to the Channel Islands.

Five peers have been made bankrupt during the last few months.

Meetings in favour of the Saturday half-holiday movement were held throughout the cotton manufacturing districts last week.

The two concluding volumes of Mr. W. H. Dixon's History of the Tower may be looked for in a few months.

The prizes offered for competition at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show of the present year amount in the aggregate to nearly 2,500*l*. The exhibition is to be opened on Monday, Dec. 5.

The managers of the South London tramways announce a daily service of "workmen's carriages" between Brixton and the Westminster-road. The distance is three miles, fare one penny.

A fatal fishing-boat accident has happened on Clovelly. The boat, manned by father and son, suddenly foundered. The father was rescued, the son drowned.

One of the sufferers by a late railway accident was rushing wildly about, when some one asked if he was hurt. "No," he said, "but I can't find my umbrella."

It was once said of a penurious money-lender that he kept the trunk containing his securities near the head of his bed, and lay awake to hear them accumulate interest.

The *New Haven Register* has the following "Erratum" in its "Notices to Correspondents":—"In —— line, in the article upon Yale College, read, for alum water, *Alma Mater*."

There is exhibiting in Scotland "the Spanish Tom Thumb," who is smaller than the original Tom Thumb, and admirably proportioned. He is forty-five years old, a native of Cordova.

Mr. W. G. Clarke, late public orator, takes the English Literature class this term in the Lectures

for Ladies at Cambridge, and is to give six lectures on Shakespeare.

A GOOD SPECULATION.—A book-agent, who went into a lawyer's office in Minnesota, was received so tartly by the limb of the law that he pitched into him and gave him a thrashing, for which luxury he had to pay ten dollars. "But," he writes, "it has been a good speculation, as the lawyer is hated by nearly everybody, and they are so glad he was kicked that I am getting lots of subscribers."

HOW TO GET RID OF THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.—The *Food Journal* says that a little attention on the part of the proprietors of dining-rooms would get rid of the evil of flies. In Belgium the butchers use laurel oil on their doorposts and their window-frames to such good effect that flies will not enter the shops. Is not this hint worth taking?

YANKEE ENGLISH.—Our American cousins are exerting their inventive faculties in a very active, if not in a very laudable, manner to improve the mother-tongue, which is their property in common with our own. We heard, when the President took his holiday trip, that he had "exourted" from Washington: and an old lady whose house had been robbed, and who had been put in mortal terror of her life, was said to have been "burgled." But what they are likely to do with "defective" verbs this extract may fairly serve to show:—"Of a gentleman whose walk in life was 'burgling,' a poet says—

'When quietly to steal he stole,
His bags of chink he chunk,
And many a wicked smile he smole,
And many a wink he wunk.'"

A LADY OF FASHION AND HER MILLINER.—An affidavit was filed in Judges' Chambers on Monday on the part of a lady sued by her milliner for debt. Defendant, who was known to the Court only under the style adopted by plaintiff's counsel of "a lady of fashion," pleaded inability to pay; and her attorney stated that she only had a limited income, and was unable to discharge the claims made upon her. One of those mentioned amounted to 170*l*. The learned judges having had the case before them several times, Mr. Justice Willes said some arrangement must be made with the creditors, or he should make an order for the defendant to appear before him, as he should at once have done had a gentleman been concerned. It might be unpleasant for a lady to be compelled to appear, but creditors had a right to know how their debts were to be paid. On this understanding an adjournment was agreed to.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.—Considerable interest is felt at this time of the year, even among those who are not very learned in celestial lore, respecting the advent of the November meteors. These brilliant annual visitors vary considerably in the length of their stay, and it is by no means certain in what parts they will be visible. In 1866 there was a splendid display, though it lasted but a few hours. Had it occurred a few hours earlier, or a few hours later, it would not have been visible in England, because, if earlier, we should have been on the sheltered part of the earth, and if later the display would have occurred in our daylight. If the November shower had been as brief in its duration in the subsequent years, it would have puzzled our men of science to tell where it would be visible this autumn. Since 1867, however, the meteors, though less brilliant, have lasted much longer; and in 1869 stray shooting stars were seen from the 11th to the 15th of November. It is, therefore, considered from these and other observations that at intervals on the nights of November 12th and 13th showers will be visible in England at some time between midnight and dawn, which if not equal to the brilliant coruscations of five years since, will at least be well worth observing.

NOTICE.—*All announcements intended for this column must be accompanied by a remittance of half-a-crown in postage-stamps.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths

BIRTHS.

BRIGGS.—November 2, at Cragg Royd, Rawden, the wife of Arthur Briggs, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HUNTON.—Nov. 1, very suddenly, Eliza, the beloved wife of William Hunton, of St. John's Wood (late of Bradford). Friends will please accept this intimation.

GILL.—Nov. 4, at Limes-terrace, Lewisham, the Rev. Henry Gill, D.D., youngest brother of the Revs. William and George Gill, aged 46.

KERSHAW.—Nov. 5, at Uplands, Streatham, Lucy, youngest daughter of the late James Kershaw, Esq., M.P., aged 26. Friends will please accept this intimation.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 2.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£36,109,220	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	21,109,220
	£36,109,220		£36,109,220

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£12,806,731
Rest	3,099,313		
Public Deposits....	4,708,859		
Other Deposits	18,186,218	Other Securities ..	16,160,882
Seven Day and other Bills	930,954	Notes	11,886,740
		Gold & Silver Coin	753,991
	£41,528,344		£41,528,344

Nov. 3, 1870. GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, Nov. 7.

We had only a moderate supply of English wheat fresh up for to-day's market. From abroad arrivals are liberal. The trade was quiet, and English wheat sold slowly, at the prices of Monday last; inferior samples were 1s. per qr. lower to sell. The business doing in foreign wheat was small, and prices were barely supported. Flour was unaltered in value. Peas and beans maintained last week's prices. Barley was in fair demand, at former quotations. The arrivals of oats being heavy, the trade was less animated, and last Monday's quotations were only just supported. Indian corn in made retail former prices. Cargoes on the coast are small in number. Prices are the same as last week.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—		
Essex and Kent, red	—	to —
Ditto new	43	50
White	—	—
„ new	53	55
Foreign red	48	50
„ white ..	50	53
BARLEY—		
English malting ..	31	34
Chevalier	36	42
Distilling	35	38
Foreign	33	36
MALT—		
Pale	—	—
Chevalier	—	—
Brown	49	55
BEANS—		
Ticks	37	40
Harrow	40	44
Small	—	—
Egyptian	38	40

	Per Qr. s.	s.
PEAS—		
Grey	35	to 37
Maple	41	42
White	35	39
Boilers	35	39
Foreign, boilers ..	37	38
RYE	36	38
OATS—		
English feed.. ..	21	27
„ potato ..	25	32
Scotch feed	—	—
„ potato ..	—	—
Irish black	19	20
„ white	20	21
Foreign feed.. ..	20	22
FLOUR—		
Town made	45	47
Country Marks ..	37	39
Norfolk & Suffolk	34	36

BREAD, London, Saturday, Nov. 5.—The prices in the Metropolis are, for Wheaten Bread, per 4lbs. loaf, 7½d. to 8d.; Household Bread, 6½d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Nov. 7.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 16,999 head. In the corresponding week in 1869 we received 10,849; in 1868, 7,899; in 1867, 16,685; and in 1866, 15,822 head. The cattle trade to-day has been characterised by much firmness, and a general advance has taken place in values. The show of English beasts has been limited, but some fair-conditioned stock have been on sale. The foreign supply has included about 1,000 Dutch beasts. For all qualities the demand has been steady, at 2d. per 8lbs. more money. The best Scots and crosses have realised 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 900 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England about 250 various breeds; from Scotland about 155 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, about 100 oxen, &c. With sheep the market has been scantily supplied. The trade has been firm, and prices have improved 2d. per 8lbs. The best Downs and half-breds have changed hands at 6s. to 6s. 2d. per 8lbs. Calves have been in request, and the inquiry for pigs has ruled active.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 6	to 4 4	Prime Southdown	5 0	to 6 2
Second quality	4 6	4 10	Lambs	0 0	0 0
Prime large oxen	5 4	5 10	Lge. coarse calves	3 6	4 0
Prime Scots, &c.	5 10	6 4	Prime small . .	5 0	5 10
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6	3 10	Large hogs .	4 4	5 0
Second quality	4 0	4 8	Neat'm.. porkers	5 6	6 2
Pr. coarse woolled	5 0	5 8			

Suckling calves, 00s. to 00s., and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, Nov. 7.—Large supplies of meat have been on sale. The trade has been dull, at drooping prices. The imports into London last week consisted of 4 packages from Rotterdam, 1,066 Hamburg, 49 Harlingen, and 73 Tonning.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef . .	3 0	to 3 4	Prime ditto . .	4 10	5 6
Middling ditto .	3 8	4 0	Veal.	4 8	5 0
Prime large do. .	4 6	4 10	Large pork . .	3 4	3 8
Do. small do. .	4 10	5 2	Small pork . .	4 8	5 2
Inf. mutton . .	3 8	4 0	Lamb	0 0	0 0
Middling ditto .	4 0	4 6			

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 7.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,412 firkins butter and 2,480 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 24,518 packages butter, and 416 bales bacon. In Irish butter very little done in sales; prices remain without any material change. The supplies of foreign were good, and prices of some descriptions declined about 4s. per cwt. With increased supplies of Irish bacon, prices declined about 4s. per cwt., and Hamburg, 2s. per cwt.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Nov. 5.—We have nothing fresh to report; prices are nearly stationary although the imports are somewhat reduced. Good English grapes are in fair request, and prices have slightly improved. Amongst flowers we have Pelargoniums, Bouvardias, Orchids, Pompon Chrysanthemums, Mignonette, Heaths, and dwarf evergreens.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Nov. 7.—During the past week considerable business has been effected in choice hops, and our market in consequence is somewhat firmer for all classes. Medium grades are still in great abundance, and are offered at recent rates. Yearlings and olds of all sorts move but slowly. Foreign markets are reported dull, and the imports are still comparatively small. Latest advices from Europe quote the market dull. Imports from that source into this country amount up to the present to 5,755 bales, but do not meet with a very ready acceptance. A better quality has prevailed for Americans, but has not as yet led to any business of importance. Mid and East Kents, 2*l*. 10s., 4*l*. 4s. to 7*l*. 0s.; Wealds, 2*l*. 10s., 3*l*. 10s., 4*l*. 0s.; Sussex, 2*l*. 5s., 2*l*. 14s. to 3*l*. 10s.; Farnham to and country, 3*l*. 15s., 4*l*. 15s., to 6*l*. 6s.; Olde, 1*l*. 0s., 1*l*. 15s., to 2*l*. 10s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, Nov. 7.—These markets have been fairly supplied with potatoes. The trade has been steady at our quotations. The import into London last week comprised 17 packages 8 bags from Rotterdam, 13 bags from Hamburg, and 15 from Harlingen. English Regents, 45s. to 80s. per ton; Shaws, 90s. to 100s. per ton; Scotch Regents, 60s. to 70s. per ton; Rocks, 45s. to 55s. per ton.

SEED, Monday, Nov. 7.—There was a limited supply of red cloverseed, held at high rates. From common to prime there is a large range in prices. Foreign samples were held for quite as much money. In Trefoil not much passing, and no quotable change took place. New white mustardseed was offered on former terms, and was rather more inquired for. Winter tares were placed in small lots, at quite as much money. English canaryseed realised former rates, with a steady sale.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 7.—The wool trade has ruled moderately active, and prices have been well maintained. Choice wethers have been in request, and for such full prices are paid. Other descriptions sell slowly.

OIL, Monday, Nov. 7.—Linseed oil has been in moderate request. Rape has been firm. Other oils have been steady in value, but the demand for them has not been active.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 7.—The market has been quiet. Y.C., on the spot, 42s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 42s. 6d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, Oct. 31.—Market heavy, at last day's rates. Hettons Wallsend, 19s.; Haswell, 19s.; Hartlepool original, 19s.; Hough Hall, 18s.; Tunstall, 17s.; Holywell Main, 17s. 3d.; Hartleys, 16s. 9d.; Wylam West, 17s. 3d. Ships fresh arrived, 39. Ships left from last day, 9. Ships at sea, 35.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are unfeignedly the remedies upon which all may rely who are suffering from diseases of the skin, scrofula, scurvy, ulcerations, and bad legs. When change of weather unduly determines to or withdraws blood from the skin, all these complaints assume a worse appearance, and their symptoms become more harassing unless Holloway's Ointment be applied to check increasing inflammation, and to soothe the excited nerves. No knowledge beyond that contained in the "directions for use" is required for using this cooling and healing unguent, which always acts beneficially. Thousands afflicted with bad legs, who were slowly sinking under their sufferings, have been rescued from their perilous position (after all curative means seemed powerless) by persevering with Holloway's medicaments.

NOTICE.—KINAHAN'S LL. WHISKY DEPOT.—Kinahan and Co. have removed to their new and spacious premises, No. 6A, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, leading from Margaret-street, Regent-street, and Market-street, Oxford-street. Kinahan's LL. Whisky.—This famous and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Can be obtained all over the kingdom, in the well-known sealed and labelled bottles, or in bond for exportation at the London Docks. Wholesale Agents to Messrs. Bass, Guinness, and Younger, and Dealers in Foreign Wines and Spirits.

Advertisements.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

4, Queen-street-place, E.C.,
28th October, 1870.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—As the time for electing representatives for the City on the London School Board is approaching, and feeling a strong interest in the education of the people, I beg to offer my services in that capacity.

I am convinced that if the Act is to be a success, it will be by the thorough co-operation of all parties for the purpose; and although a Nonconformist myself, I am deeply impressed with the feeling that it is extremely important that neither party politics nor sectarian differences should in any way be allowed to interfere in the selection of representatives, or the carrying out of the grand work of education, and I am desirous of seeing an open Bible presented to the scholars, but without any kind of sectarian formulæ.

I have always taken great interest in the subject of education, and have had much practical experience in the management of schools of varied character. Should you do me the honour of electing me one of your representatives, you may rely on my making use of the experience I have derived in the various public offices I have filled in this City and elsewhere for the purpose of securing the fair and economical working of the Act.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SUTTON GOVER.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF FINSBURY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—At the request of several influential residents in this district, I offer myself as a Candidate for election to the Metropolitan School Board, and solicit your support.

Having always considered it a great evil and reproach that any English child should be allowed to grow up unable to read and write, I hail with satisfaction the provisions of the Elementary Schools Act, and look forward with confidence to its efficient working being productive of great good, not only to those instructed, but to the community at large. To ensure this, I think it important that Bible reading should not only be allowed, but encouraged, in every rate-supported school, and if elected, this object will have my hearty support.

I consider the School Board should impartially use the Government education machinery for the good of all, and not for party or sectarian purposes.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN SANDS.

17, Highbury-crescent, November, 1870.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LAMBETH DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested by numerous friends, and by a large number of electors of your Borough, to allow myself to be nominated as one of your representatives on the London School Board. Were I to study my own feelings and comfort, I should shrink from accepting such a trust. I am well aware that a heavy responsibility will rest upon those who are chosen to fill this important office, and that, if they discharge their duties aright, they must be prepared to devote much valuable time and patient labour to the work assigned to them. But I hold it to be the duty of every man to give as much time and energy to the public good as he is able to afford, consistently with the proper discharge of other and more personal duties necessarily devolving upon him.

I have therefore intimated to the gentlemen who waited upon me that I am willing to leave myself in the hands of the electors, and that, if elected, I shall endeavour faithfully, and to the best of my ability, to assist in promoting the educational interests of the metropolis.

I have long felt, and have often stated publicly, that the educational deficiencies of this country are a disgrace to the nation, and a fertile cause of much crime and misery. I rejoice in the prospect now before us of remedying this evil, and I trust the time is not far distant when every child in the kingdom may enjoy the advantages of such an education as will qualify him intelligently to discharge the duties of an English citizen.

Whilst in favour of the use of the Bible in public elementary schools, I would rigorously carry out the letter and spirit of the Conscience Clause provided by the Act.

I am in favour of compulsory education, believing, as I do, that without it we can never reach the masses, or secure the education of the most degraded and neglected children; but I should advocate great care in carrying out this provision of the Bill, so as not unnecessarily to increase the rates on the one hand, and, on the other, to interfere as little as possible with the reasonable employment of children whose parents are, to a considerable extent, dependent upon them for support.

I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not come forward as the representative of any political party, or of any church or denomination, but with the intention, if elected, of advocating the means which I consider to be best calculated to promote the public welfare.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER McARTHUR.

Raleigh Hall, Brixton Rise, Oct. 28th, 1870.

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ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE for INFANTS, HORNSEY RISE, NEAR HIGHGATE, N.

The THIRTEENTH HALF-YEARLY MEETING of GOVERNORS will be held at the CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, CANNON-STREET, on THURSDAY, November 17th, 1870, to ELECT TEN INFANTS from the List of Candidates, the Two Girls who receive the highest number of votes to be retained until Sixteen years of age.

ROBERT JONES, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex will preside.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, and the Poll will be closed at Two o'clock precisely, after which hour no Votes can be recorded.

JOSEPH SOUL, Hon. Secretary.

Offices, 73, Cheapside, E.C., October 11th, 1870.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY for AID to the SICK and WOUNDED in WAR.

President—H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, K.G., &c.

Chairman of Central Committee—Lieut-Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.

The Central Committee request that Local Committees will REMIT each WEDNESDAY, to Messrs. Coutts and Co., the AMOUNT COLLECTED during the preceding week, advertising the names of subscribers in the local newspapers, and sending a copy of the same to the Secretary. It is also urgently requested that they will have all materials of the same sort packed together, a list of contents written on each bale, and an invoice of the same sent to the Secretary every Saturday. The stores to be retained by Local Committees until orders are given about them.

In future subscriptions of less than 5s. will not be advertised separately.

Stores most wanted at present are flannel coats, shirts, trousers, and cholera belts.

The Committee cannot receive contributions sent to the wounded of one belligerent army, but will expend everything as impartially as possible.

C. J. BURGESS, Secretary.

2, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, Sept. 7, 1870.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 87, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

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Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills, are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

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This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each; and wholesale by JAS. M. CROSBY, Chemist, Scarborough.

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